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"A FISHERMAN'S FIGHT"

TRAWLERS' LINE OF BATTLE.

A brilliant little action is reported in which six armed trawlers, returning to a British port with their cargoes of fish, encountered, fought, and drove off a large German submarine cruiser. Only fishermen, under the command of an officer of the R.N.V.R., took part in it; it was a fight and a victory typical of the men who were engaged in it. It was before six o'clock on the morning that the submarine suddenly appeared, some 7,000 yards away on the beam of the leading trawler, and commenced to fire. She was a big craft of a type not certainly identified, with a couple of large guns of about 6in. calibre, and one, if not two, smaller ones—a very formidable enemy for trawlers with their low speed and light armament. She showed two small masts and so large a conning tower as to be visible from the trawlers for a while, though it was a submarine at all.

The R.N.V.R. officer immediately summoned his little flotilla to form a line ahead and follow him, and the ships swung into formation with the precision of warships. The submarine ranged in, and the action opened. All three of the German's guns were bearing on the leading trawler, and her shells were falling all around, enveloping her in waterports, but never actually hitting her. The next astern, however, was less fortunate; several shells hit her, and she was so severely swept by the shrapnel, of which the German fired not less than 100 rounds, and one of her hands was killed and four were wounded. Among these was the gunner, but the remaining hands, though most were injured, kept the gun going. The submarine was trying to work up ahead of the line; the trawlers, superbly handled, and keeping their formation, altered their course to keep her on the beam, and continued to fire. A shift of wind allowed them to use their smoke-boxes, and make a temporary screen between themselves and the enemy. The commander's report speaks of the imperturbable courage and never-failing skill of the men who handled the trawlers during the whole of this time. They were dealing with an enemy normally capable of "seaming rings round" them, and heavily enough armed, but their fire kept till they were threatened with lack of ammunition, and when the leading trawler found herself with only fifteen rounds left, she made ready the signal, "Prepare to ram."

But it did not come to that. The submarine was closing to shorter range, and the second trawler in the line managed to land a shell on the after part of her. The leading trawler, five minutes later, hit her again with one of the few remaining shells—a direct hit under the submarine's bow. A burst of flame and smoke of the explosion. The submarine swung round to get her after-gun to bear, and forthwith the leading trawler burst a shell at the base of her big conning tower. A huge cloud of smoke went up, enveloping the submarine and shutting her from sight. What happened to her is doubtful, but when the smoke cleared away she had disappeared, and the trawlers saw no more of her. Every detail of the fight, as the reports come in, testifies to the same quality in the men who carried it out—courage, discipline, and skill. One able seaman who "did good and steady shooting" throughout the action has three direct hits to his credit. The R.N.V.R. wireless operator is mentioned for just those qualities which are becoming recognised as normal in the men of the "fishermen's fight."

Concludes the report of the officer who commanded, "and without doubt they put up a right stout one. I deem it an honour to have been in command of them."

DIRECTORS OF BUSINESSES SHOULD BE EXEMPTED.

In view of the altered conditions caused by the raising of the military age, fresh instructions have been issued to tribunals at home with regard to the exemption of directing heads of important businesses. It is suggested for the guidance of tribunals that in exceptional circumstances an exemption should not be granted to directing heads of businesses if they are in Grade 1 and under 35, or if they are in Grade 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 and under 30. Older fit men should be available for the army if the efficient management of a business is not endangered.

Where there is more than one directing head the tribunal should consider whether the business is of such a size or complexity that more than one head is essential. Even where more than one directing head is required it may be found that a retired partner could come back to business and release a younger colleague for military service, or that a manager could supply the place of one of the directing heads if the latter were released for service.

When a business is small and not of national importance tribunals are advised that less consideration may be given. In the present grave emergency the same weight cannot be given to arguments as would have been proper even six months ago.

TRULY GERMAN!

The following astounding piece of truly German infamy is recorded in the *Bergische Arbeiterstimme* of Solingen:—A four-year-old child was arraigned before the Prussian Penal Court at Solingen on a charge of violating paragraph 134 of the penal code by tearing the official seals placed on a chest of books belonging to a man under arrest. The child, being unable to read, the charge was solemnly read aloud to her by an usher of the court, and she was subsequently fined £20.

Her mother being unable to find the money, she and the child were both sent to prison for twenty days.

MR. A HENDERSON ON PEACE ATTITUDE OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., at a conference of Labour organisations at Northampton recently, made an important statement on the developments of the international working-class policy. Five replies had been received from enemy countries to the proposals contained in the memorandum of the Inter-Allied Labour Conference on war aims. The first came from Bulgarian Socialists, who accepted practically all the general points of the memorandum, reserving some relatively unimportant points regarding Macedonia. The second reply was given by the Hungarian workers, who had submitted to the Stockholm Committee a statement of policy very much on the lines of the Inter-Allied memorandum. The third reply had come from the Austrian Socialists. It accepted as a basis of discussion the principles of the Inter-Allied memorandum. They endorsed the conception of a federal system for Austria-Hungary, and agreed also with the suggestion of a federation of the Balkan States. They declared that they had always repudiated the Treaty of Trianon, and they agreed that the question of Alsace-Lorraine, as well as the Italian, Polish, Turkish, and Colonial questions must have a solution in conformity with the desires of the people concerned. The fourth reply came from the German minority Socialists, who had also taken a forward step, and their statement submitted to the Stockholm Committee was on the lines of the Inter-Allied memorandum. The fifth, and the most significant, reply had come from the German majority Socialists. They also had received the Inter-Allied memorandum, and had sought to send a reply through M. Troelstra.

The action of the authorities in refusing facilities to Troelstra to attend the Labour Party conference prevented the written document drawn up by the German majority Socialists being placed in the hands of the Allied working-class representatives. They had nevertheless received a summary of this statement and knew what the German majority Socialists said and thought. They had declared their readiness to take part in an international conversation on the basis of the proposals made by the neutral Socialists at Stockholm. From the information they had received it seemed clear that the German majority Socialists had accepted practically all the general principles of the Inter-Allied memorandum. They were even ready to discuss the question of responsibility for the origin of the war, though they thought no good purpose would be served by such discussion. They were prepared to discuss the problem of Alsace-Lorraine, and believed an amicable solution of that question could be found. They agreed upon the necessity of the complete restoration of Belgium's independence. They declared that an international conference would be very useful, and finally, like the French Socialists and British workers, they declared that the establishment of a League of Nations was necessary in order to prevent aggression by one Power upon another and for destroying imperialism.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON AS CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

Sir Arthur Fell, chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, read before the London Society, recently, a paper on London and the Channel Tunnel. The object was to show how the future of London and of the whole country depends on the construction of a submarine railway between England and France.

As soon as they could pass through the Channel Tunnel, said Sir A. Fell, express trains would be able to traverse France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Turkey as far as Constantinople without difficulty or change of gauge. London had not yet, however, appreciated what the tunnel would mean for it, nor how much its future, as the greatest city of the Old World, would depend on the completion of the work. After the war there would be great and friendly rivalries between the nations of Europe. London could not stand still and hope to reap its share by simply leasing new theatres, bigger hotels and great drapery stores. England was a small island, cut off from the mainland by a stormy sea. Thus the isolation of the country from the Continent was practically complete, and if the isolation continued after the war some other capital would have to be found for the new era to which we looked forward.

It might be Paris or Vienna, or even Berlin or Brussels; but it must be a railway centre to and from which would run the great world express. To reach such a railway-centre passengers from the United States, Brazil, Argentina and other wealthy South American States would go direct to Cherbourg, Rotterdam, or Hamburg. London would thus be side-tracked because of its insular isolation. That would be the penalty which we should pay for our neglect to build the Channel Tunnel railway. The tunnel would not only help our land and its capital, but would be vital to the continued pre-eminence and prosperity of our steamship lines, as carriers of the passenger traffic to Europe. He was confident that the construction of the Franco-British Submarine Railway would be the earliest and greatest of all the works of peace which would be begun immediately the war is over—the first monument to the enduring friendship with the nation which for four years had been fighting by our side for the liberty of the world.

KING AND DISABLED.

GIFT OF £25,000.

SILVER WEDDING CHEQUE.

The Duke of Connaught, addressing a meeting at the Mansion House in support of Mr. Hodge's scheme for raising a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting disabled officers and men discharged from the Services, or their wives, widows, families, or dependents, to establish themselves in civil life, announced that the King had given his patronage to the project, and had directed that it should bear the name of "The King's Disabled Fund for Sailors, Soldiers, and the Air Force." His Royal Highness also stated, amidst loud cheers, that the King had devoted the whole of the City's Silver Wedding gift, a cheque for £25,000, to the fund, and, in addition, had made a personal gift to it of £25,000.

The Duke of Connaught said he thought the fund would prove of inestimable value to our disabled men. Continuing, his Royal Highness said: "The King has come to the conclusion that the Silver Wedding gift from the City of London, amounting to £25,000, could be devoted to no better object than helping the disabled soldier. It is his Majesty's intention also to subscribe personally £25,000 towards this fund." (Loud cheer.)

His Royal Highness added that as a soldier he felt deeply indebted to the Minister of Pensions for the splendid interest he had shown towards the Forces throughout the period he had held the onerous and important position he occupied. Mr. Hodge was probably the first who had recognised that the State owed a debt of national and adequate recognition to the Services for their magnificent work in this long and arduous war, and he (the Duke of Connaught) was convinced that Mr. Hodge would meet with success in his endeavours to rehabilitate our gallant wounded soldiers in civil life, either on the land or in any other employment. The fund was deserving of every support. (Cheer.)

The Lord Mayor expressed his gratification at the fact that the King had given his name to the fund, and said he was delighted to know, as he was sure would be the citizens, that his Majesty had devoted the City's Silver Wedding gift to so noble an object.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S "THREE R'S."

Mr. John Hodge said that since the war broke out he had had many opportunities of meeting the King, and he knew, as a consequence of those conversations, the very great interest that his Majesty took in everything that related to the welfare of the people. What greater token of the King's interest in the welfare of the three Services could they have than his action in handing over the City's silver wedding gift and making a personal donation of £25,000 to the fund? He (Mr. Hodge) had also been able to judge the greatness of the interest which the Duke of Connaught took in what he called the "three R's"—Restoration, Re-education, and Reinstatement of our disabled men. This fund was the outcome of a conversation he (Mr. Hodge) had with a disabled miner who had been taught bootmaking in one of the Ministry's training establishments, and who was unable to start business for himself because of inability to secure a capital of £25 for the purchase of leather. The recital of that story at a dinner of the Eccentric Club produced a sum of £206, and the legless Loos miner-shoemaker received his capital. (Cheer.) The man's wife wrote later and said: "He is doing well, and I never handled more money in my life than I am doing now." There had been a great many critics of the fund, but they seemed to forget it was not proposed to set up every man who was discharged from the army. That would be foolish. The greater proportion of the men went back to their old occupations. The men they desired, particularly to cater for were those who could not go back to their old occupations because of their disablement. "I have power to train these men," added the speaker, "and to provide carpenters and others who use tools with these articles, while the Labour Ministry will find them work; but there the duty of the State ends." The public, however, would wish to assist a man to start for himself, and this voluntary fund would help a man to become his own "boss." Up to the present the fund had made 2,000 men their own "bosses," owing no allegiance to any employer of labour (Cheer.) Surely that was a laudable ambition, but it could not be expected that the State would step in and set up every man in business for himself. If the State took up this work they would be up against trouble. In the early days he imagined that the State ought to do it. The State had no right; after it had taught a man a trade and equipped him with tools to start him in business for himself. In helping a man to become his own "boss" they were doing something outside the province of the State, hence the need for this voluntary fund. A State fund would also lead to a good deal of controversy. It might take only £25 to set up one man in business, whereas it might require £200 in another case. The first man would feel aggrieved if he heard of the second case, and then the men coming back from the front would want to know why they should not have their £200, or whatever amount might strike them. Again, they all knew how Government departments were harassed and hampered by regulations.

NO SEALING-WAX OR RED TAPE.

The Ministry of Pensions could not administer a State fund without a set of regulations, and that would not meet exceptionally hard cases. In connection with this fund there were no regulations, and no hard and fast rules. They dealt with a man so far as they humanely could according to his needs. There was neither sealing wax nor red tape attached to the handling of the business. As a matter of fact, he hated both of them as the devil hated holy water, and so long as he handled the business there was going to be no sealing wax or red tape. (Continued in foot of next column.)

IRISH VICEROY'S WARNING GERMAN SPIDER AND IRISH FLY.

Field-Marshal Viscount French, speaking recently at Rockingham, co. Rosecom, referred to the Irish recruiting question and to the unrest in Ireland. "We all know," he said, "of the scandalous and lying literature by which foolish people are inclined to be sorely misled. Now I know well that it is only upon the youth of this country, the majority of whom have passed little more than 20 years in the world, and some considerably less, upon whom these mischievous doctrines have any effect. But then it is to the youth of the country that Ireland looks for her future welfare and prosperity. Is it not possible to turn these misguided young men to a saner mood? Why should they allow their sentiments and ideas, their national aspirations, to be guided by a handful of intriguers, many of them of foreign extraction, who have no other object in view than their own personal interest. I believe it to be true that as a whole these young men really love their country and honestly think that by adopting the vicious and terrible courses which are recommended to them they would, as they are pleased to call it, regenerate Ireland. Now I don't believe young Irishmen are cowards—in fact, they have proved to the hilt that they can be heroes when the necessity arises. The present war teems with evidence of it. They do not stand idly aloof because they are afraid, but because their minds are filled with mischievous sentiments and poisonous lies. Cannot they even now be induced to use the brains which God has given them—brains which have been nourished and taught by education—cannot they look around them and appreciate the situation for themselves?"

"WALK INTO MY PARLOUR."

The war, which has wrought such terrible havoc, desolation, and misery in so many countries has brought a far greater measure of wealth and prosperity to Ireland than she has ever known before. Compare her condition with that of Belgium, with Northern France, with Russia, and other parts of the world, in which countries a degree of devastation exists which it will take years and years of strenuous labour to repair. The inhabitants of Ireland do not even share the dangers of the people resident in England and Scotland, living as the latter people do in most parts in dread of the deadly air bomb. In what respect, then, does Ireland stand in need of "regeneration"? Surely it is rather the "regeneration" of the youth of Ireland from these evil counsels, unpatriotic and false sentiments that is so much needed. That our country has certain grievances I do not deny. How can we really seriously stop to think of our local and domestic troubles and grievances when the world's enemy is at our gates, and when the flower of the youth of the Empire is lying around us thousands every day? If we ever dare to put our so-called grievances before the great and terrible necessity which lies before us, those grievances will most certainly be swallowed up and will disappear in the one gigantic disaster which will overtake us, for we shall either be all German slaves, and how well we know the voice of the charmer, those foul traitors to their country who go about speaking of the beneficent rule of Germany and how much happier Ireland would be under a German ruler, backed as they are by those articles which appear from the pens of their employers in leading German newspapers. They are nothing but German agents with a crude adaptation of the old nursery rhyme, "Will you walk into my parlour, said the spider to the fly, 'tis the prettiest parlour that ever you did spy.' Surely none but foolish Irish boys would be found to listen to such idiotic gammon."

to be neither sealing-wax nor red tape, but an abounding human sympathy for the men who had done so much for us all. (Cheer.) In connection with the 2,000 cases he had mentioned, it would have been impossible in many of them for the State to have done what they had done. The trustees or executive committee which the King was going to set up would not be a committee of drones—they had got to be a working body. They had got to be a working body, in order that every man might be promptly dealt with. If a member of the committee was not a worker he would have to go.

Mr. Hodge announced that in addition to the donation of the King of £25,000, he had received subscriptions of £1,000 each from Lord Inchcape, the P. & O. Company, Mr. Walter de Frece, and the Eccentric Club, and a number of other amounts. "My whole heart is in this business," he continued. "On the recruiting platform we made promises to look after the wives and children during the time the husband and father was fighting, and if he did not come back, to see after them. I am one who made that promise, and I am doing everything I humanly can to fulfil my part of the bargain. I am convinced, now that the King has become patron of this fund and has shown his interest by his donation, that we shall be able to do even greater things for disabled men than has previously been possible."

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Lloyd proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Connaught.

Sir Arthur Boswell, M.P., seconding, said that as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, he regarded the scheme as the crowning effort in the work of the Ministry. The Duke of Connaught, replying, said he was sure there was no Englishman or Englishwoman who did not feel most deeply for those gallant men of the different Services who through their splendid devotion to duty had lost their limbs, and been otherwise disabled, and would wish to do all in their power to rehabilitate them in civil life.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. AN UNCONVINCING ARGUMENT.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a pair of trousers from the Kowloon Godowns. Defendant argued that, being an employee in the godowns, he could not steal. The reason why he took the trousers away was because he was afraid somebody else would steal them.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$7, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of trousers belonging to a Chinese woman at Hungshom.

Sergeant Cooper stated that defendant was "that sort of sneaking thief" who went round stealing clothes which were hung up to dry opposite people's houses.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced by Mr. Wolfe to two months' hard labour.

"A MIGHTY HARD STRUGGLE."

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a piece of waterpipe, to assaulting a *lukong*, and to tearing the *lukong's* uniform on Sunday at Yau-mat.

Sergeant McCulloch stated that defendant, when arrested, with the piece of piping in his possession, put up a "mighty, hard struggle" with the *lukong*, tearing his uniform and breaking his police whistle.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$15, with the alternative of one month's hard labour on the first charge; sentenced him to one month's hard labour on the second charge; and ordered him to pay \$1.40 compensation to the constable on the third charge.

HIS PATRIMONY.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron.

Defendant stated that the iron was a legacy left him by his deceased father, who, had he been alive, would have given evidence to that effect.

A Chinese detective stated that he noticed defendant accompanying a coolie, who was carrying iron along Queen's Road. Defendant evidently intended to sell the iron to a marine-hawker. Witness arrested him and asked for an explanation, which defendant could not furnish.

Mr. Wolfe asked what business defendant was doing, and, being in a reminiscent mood, defendant spoke about his dead father's business.

Mr. Wolfe: Forget the past. I am satisfied that the iron is stolen property. Seven dollars or three weeks' hard labour.

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse, containing \$53, from another Chinese in Jubilee Street.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Wills stated that while complainant was walking along the footpath in Jubilee Street, defendant and another man, who is not in custody, brushed against him. Defendant extracted the purse from complainant's pocket and then handed it to his accomplice, who ran away. Complainant immediately arrested defendant and gave him into the charge of an Indian constable. "Unfortunately," added the sergeant, "there is no corroborative evidence."

Defendant stated that he arrived in Hongkong from Taipo by train on Sunday, with the intention of buying some medicine for his mother, who was ill. While in Jubilee Street, complainant brushed against him and then charged him with the theft.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that he was not satisfied defendant had committed the offence and discharged him.

ABUSING HIS PRIVILEGES.

A Chinese Post Office coolie was charged with assaulting a tram-car conductor, on Sunday, near the Post Office.

Complainant stated that defendant entered his car at Causeway Bay, and when witness asked for his fare he refused to pay it. Witness threatened to eject him from the car, and then defendant produced a five-cent piece and was handed a ticket in return. Witness went about collecting fares and, when he returned to where defendant was seated, the latter asked him for a ticket. Witness replied that he had already given him a ticket, but defendant persisted in saying that he had not received it, and then assaulted witness. Later on, defendant put his hand into his pocket and found his ticket. The same evening, defendant, accompanied by three others, again entered the car at the Post Office and assaulted witness, who blew a police whistle and arrested defendant.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE "OUR DAY" GYMKHANA. SOME NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

The coming Gymkhana on "Our Day" promises quite a lot of sport, and it is confidently expected that the interest evinced in the meeting will be the means of bringing in a very substantial sum on behalf of the Fund.

A good programme has been arranged, a couple of the items of which are for the special "Our Day" griffins particularly brought down by supporters of the Club in order to make the meeting more interesting.

"Rockstand," "Bond Or" and "Cicero" are among the names chosen by some of the owners, while "Dustman," "Dice Box," "War Bond" and "Rustomjee" are names which grace other ponies. Rustomjee is a roan—a rusty looking roan.

"Attaboy" is the name of another of these griffins—"Attaboy" being, we are given to understand, the American slang for "What about it?"

Just what will show up in front in the great "Our Day" Derby it is difficult to say yet, though the meeting is only 10 days distant. This should make the betting all the more exciting and enjoyable and the dividends bigger; and put more "pip" in the drawers of a "possible starter" in the big members' sweep which is being instituted in connection with this event.

Of the form of the new griffins little is known; in fact, one might almost say that their form is very confusing. It is said, however, that should "War Bonds" catch the judge's eye first past the post the dividend will be more than 5 per cent. Though on Thursday's training gallop "Attaboy" was badly beaten by "Dustman," with jockey, reversed on Saturday "Attaboy" just managed to beat "Dustman" over the same distance by a short head.

When the beating came down, one genial owner named his "Ferdie" on the ground that "one never knew what he was going to do"—like his namesake in Bulgaria. Now that Bulgarian "Ferdie" is no more, "Griffin" Ferdie's name has been changed and it now stands as "Boris, late Ferdie"! It is to be hoped that this change in name will bring the little bay better joss than his unfortunate and misguided namesake.

The programme for Saturday, October 24th, includes a *Mafoos* race. It is some years since a *Mafoos* race has been included in a race programme in Hongkong, and, as there is great keenness among the "boys," this event should be worth following.

The entire gross proceeds of the Gymkhana, including the gate-money and entrance fees for the races go to the Red Cross, and the commission to be deducted from the big Member's Sweep on the "Our Day" Derby goes to the same good cause. This sweep would appear well worth winning, while we also understand that the gentleman running the pari-mutuel and cash sweeps is handing over to the Red Cross Fund all the earnings of his department.

It is up to the public, therefore, to go to the Gymkhana in force. The lucky winners can feel that even by winning they have contributed to the Fund—and there is absolutely nothing against their adding to such contribution out of their winnings, while if they are not lucky they will have the satisfaction of knowing that whatever they have parted with has gone to a good cause.

The Gymkhana Club hopes to be able to contribute \$10,000 to the Red Cross Fund. It is therefore hoped that the public will crowd down to the Course on Thursday and Saturday—the 24th and 25th inst.—and help the Club to get together this sum.

Besides the events on the programme there will be "extras" in the form of a "joy wheel" shooting gallery, etc., in the enclosure for the entertainment of the younger members of the community.

Defendant denied the assault and alleged that complainant slapped him in the face.

Mr. Wolfe said there was no doubt that defendant had commenced the trouble. He did not believe that complainant had assaulted defendant at all. Defendant was in the Post Office when he (Mr. Wolfe) was Postmaster-General, and knew the regulations regarding travelling on train-cars. "The fact of the matter," said the magistrate, "is that you people abuse the privileges given you. I have had experience of it. You had no business to attempt to travel free in plain-clothes. I fine you \$10 with the alternative of one month's hard labour."

SHIPS SALVED. ADMIRALTY SECTION AT WORK. PERILS OF GAS AND OIL.

Few people have heard of the Salvage Section of the British Admiralty. Before the war the Department did not exist, and since it was formed publicity has not been sought for the unceasing and valuable work which it has carried on. Reticence has been necessary, but a glimpse can now be given of the activities of a body of men whose influence in saving the country from the menace of the submarine is only less important than that of the Navy and the shipbuilders.

Between October, 1913, and December, 1917, 280 merchant ships, the majority of them vessels of considerable tonnage, were salved by the Section. Since then the increased efficiency of an expanded department has resulted in 147 ships being restored to the Mercantile Marine in the short period of five months. A total of 407 ships saved—for without salvage operations they must have been written off as lost—is a record of which the Section can be proud, and which invites the gratitude and admiration of the public, whose food supplies depend on the maintenance at adequate strength of the merchant fleet.

Salvage duty is laborious and must often be conducted under very hazardous conditions. Work which has taken days to perform is sometimes swept away by a single heavy sea. Men have lost their lives, not only by drowning, but in encounter with other perils. One of the greatest troubles with which the service has had to contend is the accumulation of gas in the holds of sunken vessels due to decomposed vegetable matter, rotting meat, and other forms of decay. Grain, for instance, develops sulphuretted hydrogen, which causes semi-blindness and violent sickness. Happily, a chemist has now discovered a means to deal with this gas, and after a rotting cargo has been sprayed with the preparation he has invented work can go on freely.

Before the war salvage, owing to the ratio of cost to the value of a wrecked vessel, was often not attempted, but with the present value it is worth while to save all ships, and operations have been undertaken in the majority of cases carried out in the majority of cases. When the magnitude of the work took it beyond the scope of private enterprise the chief surveyor of the Liverpool underwriters came to the Admiralty and organized the Salvage Section. The ships of the Liverpool Salvage Association and those of private salvage companies were placed under Government direction, and eventually Admiralty ships were also converted into salvage vessels. To-day the Section has a larger quantity of plant and equipment than has hitherto been assembled anywhere in the world, and the results achieved, after a great deal of experimental work, are so astonishing that for the present it would be unwise to relate them. It can be said, however, that new types of salvage machinery have come into use in the operations, and the machinery has been developed to an extent that would have been impossible in peace time. One illustration of this is the actual raising of ships from deep water by means of pontoons or lifting cranes. It used to be held that a vessel sunk in deep water, whose actual displacement or lifting weight was more than about 1,600 tons, must be regarded as a total loss. Apart from financial considerations, which were then the determining factor in salvage work, it was thought that a sufficient number of wire ropes could not be placed under a vessel of a greater weight than 1,500 tons to ensure each of them bearing such an equal and modified strain that they would not cut through the shell plating.

A *sic contra litem*, as the following example will show.

A large Government collier partly filled with coal was sunk by collision in 12 fathoms, partially blocking a very important channel and anchorage. Her removal became a matter of urgent necessity, but strong tides and chances of bad weather precluded the adoption of the ordinary methods such as the use of cofferdams. There was no alternative but demolition by explosives or an attempt at lifting by means of pontoons. Destruction by explosives meant a long and costly operation, especially as each piece would have to be raised and taken away to prevent fouling the anchorage. It was decided to attempt the lifting. The weight, including accumulated mud, was calculated at 3,500 tons, but by emptying the ballast tanks and forepeak tank could be reduced to about 2,800 tons. The vessel had sunk into the mud at the bottom past the turn of the bilge and the prospect did not appear very encouraging, particularly as another deep-drafted vessel coming up the channel had grounded on the upper works of the collier and crushed them down flush with the deck.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the wire lifting rope under the vessel, but after sweeping work with the salvage ships 18 9in. wire ropes were placed in position and brought up to four Admiralty lifting cranes riding over the wreck. Each of the ropes had a square, antiseptic breaking strain of 250 tons. When the preparations had been prepared the water in the ballast tanks was removed by compressed air and the first lift successfully made. The ship was eventually carried a distance of over a mile and moved ashore clear of the anchorage. Then other lifts were made, and the vessel taken along until her decks were almost dry at low water.

The vessel, which was then roughly and the ship was pumped out and floated. The remaining stages were easy. The collier duly arrived in port, was repaired and afterwards made many successful voyages before her career, one regrets to learn, was ended by an enemy torpedo.

Stories of successful salvage could be multiplied. Quite recently a vessel carrying a food cargo valued at \$3,000,000 was torpedoed. Rescue tags took the ship

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. HUGHES AND HIS CRITICS. FUTURE NEEDS OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Imperial Commercial Association held at Cannon Street Hotel recently, and in the course of his speech made a reply to the criticism which has been passed on his public utterances in England.

Mr. Hughes, in acknowledging the presentation of an address, said: The expressions set out in the address come as a sufficient answer to that recent expression of opinion by a body of men who, for some obscure reason—obscure to me—term themselves the Radical Council—(laughter)—and who are good enough to declare that I was abusing the hospitality ("Shame") of this country by interfering in domestic politics. ("Nonsense.") I cannot for the life of me, with my plumb-bob, fathom the depths of their—(A Voice: "Ignorance") of the morass of their minds. They do not seem to understand the position in the least. If I had been a Bolshevik, or a Pacifist, or a German, or a foreigner of some other Empire who had come here and bade the British nation abuse itself before the military autocracy of Germany, or commit those acts which would stamp it as decadent and unfit to control and guide the machine which has been set up by generations, then I should have been welcomed with open arms, but I, who come from a part of the world as much a part of the Empire as this country—country which will sink or swim with the Empire—I have come to bid Britain do that which is necessary to do to save herself and the Empire. These gentlemen have views of politics mean and petty, parochial, of the parish pump. They cannot view this matter of Free Trade as a national issue, but as a party shibboleth. I utter the shibboleths of no party, and take the side of no section. I have preached a gospel, applied to all parties, and that is the head and front of my offence. I stand for the principles that when the war is over we who have fought it shall not be robbed of the fruits of victory, and shall not come into a kingdom of desolation. I have pointed out the clear and obvious road along which the men and women of Britain must run. I have appealed to the capitalists of Britain, or to the labour classes as such, but to the citizens of the Empire, and this message, this gospel, applied to men in Montreal or Johannesburg or Sydney or London with equal force.

In conclusion, Mr. Hughes said: There is nothing calculated to prevent the action of individuals more than uncertainty as to what the policy of the Government is to be, and the only way to promote that action by the individual must be a plain declaration of its policy by the Government. That, I believe, we shall have, very soon. There are some who warn us that any change will be fatal to the interests of Great Britain. They declare we are fanatics who preach eternal tariff war against mankind. Nothing could be a greater travesty of the truth. We do not preach economic war. Our gospel is to convince the people that without organisation there can be no effective defence of their interests. Organisation is necessary for the purposes of defence of the Empire, for the development of the Empire against the competition which will arise after the war.

WOMEN TRAVELLING OVERSEAS.

Dr. Macnamara (Secretary to the Admiralty) in a written reply to a question by Sir H. Crank, recently regarding the restrictions on travelling by women and children overseas, states that, the Admiralty have, with the assistance and complete concurrence of all the Departments concerned framed certain rules, under which no women or children under the age of 18 years may travel by sea through the danger zone. The exceptions to this are women on duty, and very urgent cases in which the refusal to grant a passport would involve great hardship. In such exceptional cases children would not be refused permits to accompany their mothers if necessary.

in tow, but she was drawing so much water that she sank before she could be heaved high and dry. The torpedo had torn a hole in the hull 40ft. long and ordinary pumping appliances would have been of little use. Submersible electric motor pumps, a great new asset in salvage work, were put in the stokehold, however, divers went down, and the ship was pumped out. Both vessel and cargo were saved. In another case, among the records of the department an oil tank steamer was mined and caught fire. She could be beached but to put out the flames the ship had to be scuttled. The salvage men fired about 40 shots into her, and she went down. When the fire was extinguished divers plugged up the shot holes, and patched up other damage, and she was taken to a repairing port. Much of the cargo was salvaged. The dangerous character of the work may be judged when it is said that while the salvage ships were standing by the burning ship there were constant explosions of benzene gas which brought blazing oil down in showers on the decks.

Among methods adopted by the salvage men which have proved of outstanding value is the application of a "standard patch" for torpedoes. The value of these patches is exemplified by the experience of a ship which was twice torpedoed. She was first pierced in the afterhold. A patch was put on, and the second time she was able to start for her repairing port under her own steam. On the run the boat was struck by a second torpedo on the opposite side, exactly abreast of the repaired plates. The explosion blew off only a small part of the patch, and the ship eventually reached port.

It is heartening to know that in spite of the peril of the work the percentage of lives lost on the salvage ships has been very small, and only one salvage vessel has been lost.

JUST RECEIVED

BILLIARD CLOTHS.

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MANUFACTURE

IN THREE QUALITIES.

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RECOVERED

AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS CARRIED OUT BY

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

CRYSTALATE BILLIARD SNOOKER.

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Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings put castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



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LATEST STYLES in Soft Felts, Caps, Straws, and the Popular Velours.

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS.

SEE WINDOW.

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OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VERTS ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$250,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on OCTOBER 16TH, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on OCTOBER 17TH, 1918.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on OCTOBER 17TH, 1918, required for each \$1,000 Tientsin currency and/or

(b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per 2100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-FELHAM, Lt. Colonel, His Majesty's Treasury Office, A.P.D.

Hongkong, October 15th, 1918. [2527]

"ST. ANDREW'S FAIR"

30TH NOVEMBER 1918.

LADIES STALL will again be arranged in connection with ST. ANDREW'S FAIR, and all Scottish Women willing to assist are invited to attend a MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), OCTOBER 15TH, at 11.30 A.M.

ALICE DYER.

Hongkong, October 8th, 1918. [2499]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HOBBS, F. J. R. SCHWARTZKOPF, E. H. TRICE, and J. E. DAVENPORT in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

TODAY (TUESDAY)

the 15th day of October, 1918, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being SHAIKUAN MARINE LOT No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two godowns, one with cooling quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

A RESERVED PRICE OF \$195,000 HAS BEEN FIXED.

The Property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years from August, 1890. The Cr. wn Rent is \$410 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKEE, DEACON & HARBTON, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. [2481]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, North Point TO-DAY (TUESDAY), OCTOBER 15TH, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To receive the Reports and Accounts for the period ended 31st August, 1918.

To elect Officers for the ensuing year and other General Business.

NOTE—A Launch for the convenience of Members will leave Queen's Statue Pier at 5 P.M. October 16th.

By Order, R. E. MACDOUGALL, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Hongkong, October 3rd, 1918. [2434]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2471]

INTIMATIONS

THE TALK OF HONGKONG.

WISEMAN'S DINNER

AND

WISEMAN'S

NEW ORCHESTRA

EVERY EVENING

AT 7.30

A Great Feast and a Musical Treat. [2508]

THE NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

BEG to notify the Public that they have been appointed Sole Selling Agents for Messrs. BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

Regular supplies of Messrs. Borden's Sweetened and Unsweetened Condensed Milks, also Sterilized Milk, have been arranged, the first consignment being due to arrive during the next few days.

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, October 9th, 1918. [2507]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all TRANSACTIONS OF SHARES for December Settlement will be negotiated on MONDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1918, instead of Friday, December 27th, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee, E. M. RAYMOND, Secretary. Hongkong Stock Exchange, Hongkong, October 11th, 1918. [2513]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [253]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 128, Des Vaux Road Central,

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HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1833. [2537]

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

FLOWERS BEAUTIFY and make attractive THE HOME as nothing else can do.

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Dealers in

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS, TOYS, POSTAGE

STAMPS, POSTCARDS,

&c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 530. [2445]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2480]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshing Canton. A HOUSE in Wangneichong Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2480]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2500]

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL and BUNGALOW, Nos. 140 and 141, THE PIAKE. Apply to—GEO. P. LAMBERT. [2474]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

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HONGKONG.

All Departments of the above are now Open after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—MRS. ALLEN, REV. W. T. FRATHERSTONE, Acting-Chaplain and Secretary. [2519]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink. Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food. [2523]

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

"KAWI"

will this trip be despatched TO-DAY OCTOBER 15TH from Hongkong

VIA MANILA

and Japan Ports to Honolulu and San Francisco.

For particulars of freight and passage please apply to—JAYA CHINA-JAPAN L.N. Agents. Hongkong, October 6th, 1918. [2501]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent. [2471]

INTIMATION

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

DAINTY

CHARMING

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PICTURES OF CHINESE

LIFE AND SCENERY.

12 Cards neatly boxed.

Price \$3.50 per box.

Send them to your friends at home.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

TEL. 16.

[2519]

BIRTH.

PEARCE—On the 13th inst., at No. 108, The Peak, the wife of T. E. PEARCE, of a son. [2523]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 15TH, 1918.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Now that victory seems to be in sight—although, as Viscount Grey says, it may not be within reach—the question of the machinery to be devised for saving the world from a repetition of the catastrophe of war acquires an added interest.

Opinion is crystallising steadily in favour of the formation of a League of Nations. In some quarters, it is true, the proposal is regarded with scepticism.

born of the failure of Arbitration Treaties and Hague Conferences in the past, and in others it is looked at askance as something akin to "pacifism,"

but there is no doubt that upon some such organisation the world must base its hopes of future peace: A League of Nations, as outlined by Viscount Grey, is not a substitute for the successful termination of the war; it is, as Mr. Balfour has pointed out, entirely opposed to "pacifism." Until Germany is utterly defeated and made to realise that she cannot force her will upon the world at the point of the sword it is, in any sense, a waste of time to talk of anything in the nature of a League and the pressure which it might be able to exercise in keeping recalcitrant members in order. When, however, the Prussian military spirit has been exorcised no time should be lost in establishing the International Court of Arbitration with the necessary economic and military power at its command to compel prompt submission to its rulings. There are admittedly great difficulties to overcome before any such ideal can be realised, but they will have to be surmounted if there is to be any semblance of security

for the future. The Governments of Great Britain and America, though preoccupied with the vigorous prosecution of the war, are giving the matter their earnest attention, and they have behind them an overwhelming body of opinion which will insist upon jettisoning many old theories of sovereignty and national rights before permitting a confession of failure. Naturally, some form of general disarmament must be a preliminary step, and Germany, who has forced the pace uphill in expenditure upon armaments, "must lead the way downhill." Without a properly chastened Germany, a League, however formed, would offer but little, if any, improvement upon the conditions prevailing to-day, when one group of nations is arrayed against another. There would be feverish competition in building up military strength in order that one nation might place itself in a position to dictate to, or defy, the others. As Mr. Balfour has reminded us, the war "has not yet produced a universal change of heart. What it has generally done is to convince nations that war is a very expensive, costly, bloody, cruel and brutal thing, but it has not yet convinced them that it is a thing which ought to be cast aside, and that two great nations ought no more to fight each other than a civilised man should knock his neighbour down if he happen to jostle against him in the street." Therefore, it cannot be too often reiterated that the first essential of a League of Nations must be the absolute and unconditional surrender of our present enemies. President Wilson doubtless realises this, and on this ground alone we think the fears occasionally expressed that our American comrades-in-arms will be disposed "to negotiate" terms, in the sense of adopting a "give-and-take" policy, are ill-founded. When the first great preliminary step of disarmament has been taken, Germany and all other nations must become members of the League. Then, although there will still be many obstacles in the way of making the League the sure safeguard of peace that we all hope it may be, the questions to be settled will fall almost within the category of details. The readjustments which will be necessary after the war having been completed, the machinery provided by the League, brought into being by the good sense of the nations, should prevent the world from again experiencing the horrors of the past four years.

The annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held at the club-house this evening at 5.30.

Maitron Lucie M. M. Toller, R.R.C. Q.A.I.M.N.S., who, a few years ago, was a Sister at the Bowen Road Military Hospital in Hongkong was recently awarded the Military Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty during an air raid.

Lieut. R. I. Pulleyne, D.S.O., D.S.C., whose death recently occurred in action, served with the Navy at Hongkong in 1913 and 14. By a tragic coincidence his death was made public on the same day as his appointment to the Distinguished Service Order.

Dr. N. Bradley, of the Church Missionary Society, who has spent a year doing Red Cross work in Russia in the Moscow district, has arrived in the Colony. During his stay in Russia word was received that the French Government, through the Governor-General of Tonkin, had awarded him the Chevalier d'legion d'honneur, for services in taking over the French Military Hospital in Pakhoi, and for his work on behalf of the Allied cause in publishing at his own expense a newspaper in the vernacular in the Pakhoi district. Associated with Dr. Bradley's name is that of the English Protestant Mission in Pakhoi.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 p.m., October 13th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the northern Visayas or south-eastern Luzon, direction unknown.

1 p.m., October 14th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Luzon, moving N.W.

1 p.m., October 14th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Luzon, moving N.W.

1 p.m., October 14th.

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Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Luzon, moving N.W.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN ENDED.

PEKING, October 15th.

The Bolsheviks having retreated to the west of the Ural and the Siberian lines of communications being held by the Allies, the Siberian campaign has ended.

The American Government does not entertain the idea of activities west of the Urals this winter.

Mr. Reinsch, the American Minister, has arrived at Peking, accompanied by Mr. Crane.

[The above telegram was apparently dispatched from Peking on Saturday at noon. It was delivered yesterday afternoon. Upon inquiry at the Great Northern Cable office, we were informed that they are forbidden to give any information as to the cause of the wholly unnecessary delay, which prevented the publication of this message in our issue of Monday morning. We do not know why such secrecy should be enjoined unless there be some neglect of duty on the part of the Censorship to hide. If these delays continue we shall have no alternative but to instruct our correspondent not to waste any more money on telegrams. We were obliged to take this course earlier in the war in regard to Shanghai. The public is the loser.—Ed. H.D.P.]

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

TOKIO, October 2nd.

(Delayed).

The War Office announces that air cavalry and infantry are pursuing the enemy from Zui towards Banbuki. We captured Lorakai and Joldmin. Our troops reached Wafgezninsk. Our mine sweepers cleared the Zoya River.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

PEKING, October 14th.

Hsu Shih-chang has decided to declare war on the South. Hsu expects to defeat the South-West provinces within three months and the monthly expenditure has been fixed at 30 million dollars.

The new President has appointed Li Yew-hon, as Civil Governor of Kwangtung and a sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been remitted to Li for the relief of refugees.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON: FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE: KAISER'S ABDICATION DEMANDED. ALLIED TROOPS NEARING LAON. ENEMY DEBACLE PROBABLE.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS' APPEALS FOR PEACE.

FULL TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY.

LONDON, October 15th.

A German official message states:—

The German Government has replied to President Wilson as follows:—

"The German Government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address on January 8th and his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice."

Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of the application of these terms.

The German Government believes that the Governments of the Powers associated with the United States will also adopt the position adopted by President Wilson in his address.

The German Government is in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, and declares itself ready to comply with the President's propositions in regard to the evacuation of occupied territories.

The German Government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation.

The present German Government, which has undertaken the responsibility of this step towards peace, has been formed by the great majority of the Reichstag.

The Chancellor is supported in all his actions by the majority and speaks in the name of the German Government and the people.

The document is signed by Dr. Solf.

THE NEXT STEP.

LONDON, October 15th.

Reuter is informed that the next step is for President Wilson to consult the Allies regarding the German answer.

The German answer seems to be that the real difficulty is Germany's disregard, hitherto, of all obligations of truth, and good faith.

The Note does not make it definitely clear if President Wilson's terms have been accepted outright, or only as a basis for discussion.

Evidently such a mere vague statement cannot be sufficient, and no armistice is possible except on rigorous guarantees that the enemy are not merely utilising the interval to resume military operations later.

A COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE?

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

It is authoritatively announced that the German Note was transmitted by wireless to Neuen and was picked up and forwarded to Washington through the official diplomatic channels. It seems, on the face of it, a complete acceptance of President Wilson's terms.

"SHEER TRICKERY"

PARIS, October 15th.

The newspapers emphasize the ambiguity of the German Note and declare that the German assurances of the demoralisation of Germany are sheer trickery. They affirm that the conditions for the suspension of hostilities must be dictated to Germany.

THE PRECIOUS LIVES OF THE DEFENDERS OF THE FATHERLAND.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

Dr. Solf attempted to justify the German devastation in France during the retreat, on the plea of military necessity. He declared:—As long as the struggle continues, much as we regret the loss of irreparable art treasures, and even of consideration for the most venerable shrines of civilisation, we must give place to the consideration for the lives of the defenders of our Fatherland."

ITALIAN PREMIER'S STRONG VIEWS.

ROME, October 15th.

Signor Orlando, in an interview, declared:—The enemy must not be allowed to snatch victory from us by craft. He must evacuate our territory, and give us definite guarantees. Only thus can the cause of peace be served."

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 15th.

Germany's reply to President Wilson became known in London late in the evening through announcements from the stage, in the theatres, and on the cinematograph screens.

It was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The National Anthem was sung and was so prolonged that performances in some cases had to be suspended. The popular view was that the reply was equivalent to a complete surrender and that the end of the war was only a matter of weeks.

The Sunday newspapers unanimously doubt the sincerity of the German move and declare that if the Germans think that all which now remains is to haggle over the conditions at a Conference, they will be rudely disillusioned.

The papers point out that the Allies have their points in addition to President Wilson's fourteen points, which do not cover the manifold German crimes committed since President Wilson's points were enunciated, nor provide for the arraignment of the master-criminals who inspired and organised those atrocities, nor do they refer to reparation for crimes on the sea, like those of the *Leinster*.The papers do not believe that President Wilson will recommend the *Entente* to grant an armistice, without solid guarantees, to prevent Germany from escaping the inevitable military disaster.

DRASTIC TERMS SUGGESTED.

The newspapers' suggestions of terms, to be laid down prior to the suspension of hostilities, include the occupation of Metz, the Rhine bridge-heads, the dismantling of the German fleet, the surrender of all submarines, and the declaration that the colonies will not be returned to Germany.

All the papers conclude that Generalissimo Foch can be trusted to dictate terms which will not cheat the Allied Armies of the fruits of their splendid victories.

KAISER'S ABDICATION DEMANDED.

ZURICH, October 15th.

The *Frankfurter Tageblatt*, a socialist Nuremberg newspaper, demands the abdication of the Kaiser, and says that the nation was convinced that the responsibility for the present situation rests with the Kaiser, who is the last of the military monarchs.

He did not appear to the new Germany to be a fitting representative of the national unity, which has suffered by his rule. "He always demanded the greatest sacrifices from his subjects."

He should now sacrifice himself, if the abdication would obtain better peace terms.

"A NEW GERMANY."

Herr Max Harden, in an interview, speaks of the coming of a "new Germany" which will do penance for its own wrongs, but not for sins of the few.

Svein's comment on President Wilson's reply is hopeful that it will force the issue in Germany ending in peace.

M. Branting dwells on the necessity of the new German Government facing the issue involved in President Wilson's query—"Who is really ruling Germany?"

General von Ludendorff was today summoned to Berlin.

GERMANY'S SUGGESTED EMPEROR.

LONDON, October 15th.

In connection with the rumour of the Kaiser's abdication, a story is being repeated that the Crown Prince's son, aged twelve years, should be elected to succeed, the Regent being the Kaiser's brother.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 15th.

Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law had a conference with the French to-day as regards the German reply to President Wilson, which was received by the Foreign Office this morning from the British Minister at the Hague.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND TURKEY MAY ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

LONDON, October 15th.

Reuter learns authoritatively that Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they may be compelled to take separate action if Germany, in concert with the Allies, is unable to come to terms with the *Entente* powers.

REPLY DRAFTED ON PRINCIPLE.

BALE, October 15th.

The *Frankfurter Gazette* states that Germany's reply to President Wilson has been drafted on principle, and will probably be despatched on Saturday evening. It is believed that the reply adheres to President Wilson's demands.

WILSON'S PROGRAMME ACCEPTED WITHOUT RESTRICTION.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* answers President Wilson's questions, saying that the Government and the Reichstag had accepted without restriction President Wilson's entire programme as a basis for peace, and the aim of further deliberations is to reach a compromise upon the practical details.

It declares that the evacuations demanded are not impossible, providing it is guaranteed that Belgium will not again become a theatre of war.

WILL THE KAISER ABDICATE?

LONDON, October 15th.

Up to the present there has been practically no German newspaper comment on President Wilson's reply, but there are indications that President Wilson's query "Who is really ruling Germany?" is forcing a big issue in Berlin.

It may be a mere coincidence that the rumour of the Kaiser's intended abdication should synchronise with the announcement of the Council of German

monarchs, but if the Emperor intends to abdicate such a Council would be an almost necessary preliminary.

The important and well-informed Centre Party newspaper, *Germania*, in this connection, makes the significant observation:—"Nothing is more uncertain at this moment than the future of the House of Hapsburg, also of another House."

THE EVACUATIONS DEMANDED.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* inquires if the evacuations demanded include the Eastern occupied territories, and alleges that Poland has requested the continuance of German occupation, and "doubtless the Baltic Provinces will do the same."

PROSPECTS OF PEACE FAVOURABLE.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states:—"It must be made absolutely clear that the old and new authorities are agreed in every step taken."The *Vorwärts* regards the prospects of peace as favourable, but warns the people against impatient expectations.The *Volksrecht* states:—"More was not expected. Both sides have adopted a more appropriate and business-like tone."The *Germania* believes that peace is dawning, but declares that Germany's possessions must be guaranteed to her.

GERMANY'S LAST OFFER TO BULGARIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

It transpires that Germany, on September 23rd, offered Bulgaria the entire Dobruja as a last desperate effort to prevent her defection.

Sofia officials explain that the offer could not have saved the hopeless situation on the Macedonian front.

"BRUTES THEY WERE—BRUTES THEY REMAIN."

LONDON, October 15th.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking in London, said that the enemies were attempting to change their Constitution, but they appeared to have no notion that what they wanted was not so much a change of the German form of Government as a change in the hearts by which that Government is directed.

Judging by their acts, the Germans have not showed the least sign of improved disposition. "Brutes they were, and as far as we can judge, brutes they remain."

Mr. Balfour proceeded to denounce the torpedoing of the Irish packet-boat *Leinster*, and the German cruelties to civilians and war-prisoners.

He declared that German policy might be directed by a small caste, but it was incredible that such crimes should be repeatedly committed if the German people did not approve of the policy. (Loud cheers.)

He added that it was difficult to measure epithets in connection with the *Leinster* crime. The *Leinster* was crammed with men, women and children, and was torpedoed without warning in broad daylight. The steamer was carrying no military stores and serving no military purpose. It was pure barbarism, pure frightfulness. (Loud cheers.)

STERN JUSTICE WILL BE METED OUT.

NEW YORK, October 15th.

Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in a significant speech, declared that strict justice and the common good must be the underlying motives of those charged with the drafting of the Peace Treaty.

Stern justice must be tempered with mercy, but the authors of the frightful wrongs committed should not be forgotten when balancing the account, because mercy which destroys justice is an un-Christian and as stern as justice without mercy.

GERMANY CANNOT HAVE HER COLONIES BACK.

LONDON, October 15th.

Lord Leverhulme, speaking at Trafalgar Square, at a "Feed the Guns" demonstration, said:—

We are at a point of the war where our greatest strength is required. If Germany thought our money were exhausted, she would never talk of peace. Lord Leverhulme believed that when the Germans answered President Wilson they would say "Yes, but give us our Colonies back." They will not be the first people who asked their stakes back when they lost them.

They had staked their Colonies on the issue of the war, and had lost them, and they had a ten to one chance of knowing that our Colonies were ten or a hundred times more valuable than their little strips. They cannot have them back, not a single one. (Cheers.)

"THE TIME IS CRITICAL."

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

President Wilson, in a statement on the Fourth Liberty Loan, said that recent events had enhanced and not lessened the importance of the Loan which he hopes will be greatly over-subscribed. "The relaxation of our effort for a single day will be tragically damaging to ourselves and the rest of the world. The time is critical. The response must be complete."

THE END OF GERMAN MILITARISM.

LONDON, October 15th.

A German official statement, says:—

Herr Erzberger, interviewed, stated that the new Government's first steps have been to subordinate military power to civil control.

The War Minister, General von Stein, and two commanding Generals, who were considered to embody militarism, have been removed. Commanding Generals in the Interior have been ordered to submit their decisions to the local civil authorities. Militarism in Germany has ended for ever.

RESPONSIBILITY IN THE FUTURE.

LONDON, October 15th.

As regards the Erzberger interview, in which he emphatically declared that militarism had for ever been removed from Germany, and had been supplanted by civilian control, it may be pointed out that Herr Erzberger and his associates consequently must assume the direct responsibility for the *Leinster* crime and all similar ruthlessness in the future.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

BALE, October 15th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Hungarian Premier, Count Wekerle, has resigned.

GERMANY MAKES FAR-REACHING ADVANCES.

COPENHAGEN, October 15th.

A Berlin semi-official statement in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—"The answer to President Wilson's note is finished and will be handed to Switzerland to-morrow, and will be simultaneously published."

The journal understands that the answer makes far-reaching advances, and it is hoped that the discussions between Germany and President Wilson will result in a durable peace for the whole world.

SERBIA'S WANTS IN THE PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Serbian Minister, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that Serbia needed a very slight rectification of her frontier to safeguard the railways to Montenegro and to Salonica. Serbia and the other Balkan states, however, were willing to forgive the Bulgars for oppressing their peoples.

LATEST CABLES.

NO STRIKES IN WAR TIME.

OTTAWA, October 15th.

An Order-in-Council forbids strikes and lock-outs in essential industries during war-time, under severe penalties.

TWO YEARS MORE OF WAR?

NEW YORK, October 15th.

Sir Eric Geddes declared that in the midst of her peace offensive Germany is preparing for intensified subornation, but the Allies are ready to meet it. His advice was: Not to be lulled by the hopes of an early peace, but to be prepared for two years more of war. Since the war, the British Navy has escorted overseas about 16,000,000 men with the loss of less than one thousandth part of a man in every one hundred.

"BRUTES THEY ARE—BRUTES THEY WILL REMAIN."

LONDON, October 15th.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, presiding at a luncheon given to American Press representatives, said that the Germans endeavoured to change their constitution, but the *Entente* desire a change in their hearts. "Brutes they were at the beginning of the war and brutes they will remain." He said he was alluding to the torpedoing of the *Leinster* and the Irish packet boat.

THE GERMAN FRANCHISE BILL.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Suffrage Committee of the Prussian Upper House has deleted the clause in the Franchise Bill, giving an additional vote to persons over forty years of age.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

COPENHAGEN, October 15th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser has ordered the Chancellor to draw up an extensive amnesty for political offenders.

NEW AMERICAN LOAN.

LONDON, October 15th.

President Wilson, in connection with his appeal for a new loan, said that the moment was critical and that the loan must be supported to the utmost.

CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

LONDON, October 15th.

Signor Orlando, Premier, and Baron Sonnino, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, have returned to Italy, after holding conferences with M. Clemenceau and the Naval and Military Advisers of the Allied Governments.

PREMIER RETURNS TO LONDON.

LONDON, October 15th.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, have returned to London.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, October 15th.

The *Daily News* states that Viscount Grey voiced unhesitating endorsement of every element of sober opinion in this country or President Wilson's historic definitions of the purposes of war and the conditions of peace.The *Times* says that no public man not in office could have spoken more authoritatively, or with a better right to interpret national thought and feeling, than Viscount Grey. The speech raised the ideal of a League of Nations to that level on which it is essential it should be kept.

With his treatment of the fiscal issue and disarmament we fully agree. Viscount Grey made it clear that Germany must give convincing proof that her doctrine of force has been excoriated before she can be admitted to the League, and the temper of the audience showed that there must be no weakness on this point."

THE "OTRANTO" COLLISION.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Admiralty announcement made last night regarding the *Otranto* should read: It is feared that 235 United States military tanks and ratings were drowned.

NEW U-BOAT CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED.

SPECIAL ACTIVITY AGAINST AMERICAN TROOPS.

LONDON, October 15th.

It is believed that the torpedoing of the *Leinster* and the *Hirone* were part of a new U-boat campaign launched about ten days ago, when renewed submarine activity became apparent in various directions, notably on the routes of the American troops. It is reported that the new U-boats are much larger and more heavily armed than hitherto.

HOW THE "LEINSTER" WAS SUNK.

LONDON, October 15th.

The *Leinster*, with 634 passengers, and a crew of 70, left Kingstown yesterday morning.

The steamer was torpedoed in the bow which was almost cut off, killing and drowning 20 out of the staff of 23 Post Office officials working on the bow. One was blown through the ship's side and was subsequently picked up.

The Captain attempted to return to harbour when a second torpedo struck the engine room and tore away the cabin. The steamer sank in a few minutes.

A previous attempt to launch the boats resulted in several boats upsetting and the drowning of the occupants.

It is estimated that 200 were saved. They had got off on rafts and were rescued by naval boats. Many were injured when getting into the boats. The steamer which picked up the S.O.S., and then sped to the spot, saw only the wreckage.

Lady Phyllis Hamilton, a daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, is missing. The Captain is lost.

The sailings of the mail-boats were altered only a few days ago to the daytime, for greater safety.

Bodies are being brought to Dublin in large numbers, and deep indignation prevails in Ireland, which suffered the first real blow from German barbarity.

Ex-King Manuel of Portugal travelled to Ireland on board the *Leinster* last Wednesday.

AN INDESCRIBABLE SCENE.

LONDON, October 15th.

Later accounts of the sinking of the *Leinster* state that the scene was indescribable. The sea was filled with a struggling mass of men, women and children, some clinging to rafts, others scrambling into boats but most of them disappeared after a grim struggle for life.

A torpedo blew to fragments a boat with its 70 occupants, which was hanging from the davits. This awful smash shattered the whole ship, which was not so much sunk as blown into the air.

FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY SEVEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, October 15th.

H.M. the King has telegraphed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that he was appalled to hear of the disaster to the *Leinster*, and requesting news.

Lord French replied conveying the warmest thanks of the Irish people for His Majesty's sympathy, and giving details, mentioning that there were only 193 survivors out of 790 on board.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

LONDON, October 15th.

Lord French sent message to the Irish people sympathising with those bereaved by the terrible death roll on the *Leinster*. He feels certain that Irishmen of all shades of opinion will help to bring swift retribution to the people capable of such barbarous methods of warfare.

BRITISH PRESS VERY INDIGNANT.

LONDON, October 15th.

All the newspapers are very indignant at the cold blooded massacre in the sinking of the *Leinster*. Committed at this juncture, it is bound to defeat Germany's effort to obtain peace, for it proves that there is no real change in her Government.Sir Edward Carson writes demanding that the Government insist on the delivery of the *Leinster* assassins before receiving further Notes.The *Daily Mail* demands the delivery of every German submarine merchantman as a condition of peace.The *Daily News* calls for the punishment of the German criminals. It says that talk of peace at present is a nauseating mockery and adds that the abdication of the Kaiser will not satisfy the Allies, for the criminal's responsibility cannot be cast off like a worn out coat.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT TAKING IMMEDIATE STEPS.

LONDON, October 15th.

Reuter learns that the Government is taking immediate steps as regards the treatment of British prisoners-of-war by Germany.

FULLER DETAILS.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Press Bureau has issued the statement of the inter-Departmental Committee on War Prisoners, announcing the receipt of Germany's refusal to ratify the Anglo-German Prisoners' Agreement, unless guarantees are given against the deportation or the internment of Germans in China.

The statement proceeds to say that the Government is determined to take drastic steps to end the continued maltreatment of British war prisoners behind the lines, in the salt mines and elsewhere.

They accordingly demand that Germany redress these grievances, in particular, firstly, to immediately remove prisoners not less than 30 kilometres behind the firing line.

Secondly, to afford proper and humane treatment of prisoners in occupied territories elsewhere.

Thirdly, to permit Netherlands representatives to inspect the occupied territory behind the lines in view of ascertaining if their grievances have been redressed.

Fourthly, to undertake that no prisoner will henceforth be employed in the salt mines.

Fifthly, to carry out the articles of the recent Hague Agreement containing a humane code of treatment of prisoners.

Germany has been notified that unless within four weeks these requirements are accepted, and Great Britain is satisfied by neutral reports that necessary action has been taken, Great Britain will, in concert with her Allies, take such reprisals as are deemed necessary to compel Germany to treat prisoners in accordance with international law and the practice of civilised nations.

In any case, Great Britain will hold Germany responsible for unlawful and inhuman treatment of prisoners, and will take all steps in her power to ensure that the persons responsible for these outrages are punished. The nature of the further reprisals, which may be taken, will be considered in consultation with the Allies.

Steps are also being taken to secure better treatment of prisoners in Turkish hands.

Instructions have been sent to General Allenby that in the event of an armistice with Turkey, the immediate and unconditional return of prisoners should be required.

STILL ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

A DEATH ROLL OF 461.

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

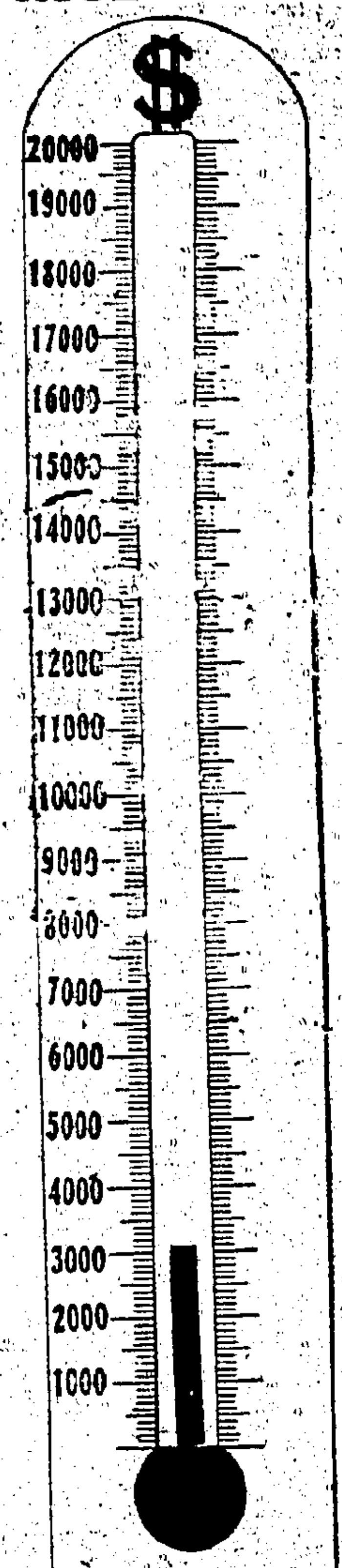
The steamer *Tienchen* was torpedoed and sunk this morning. It is feared that 461 lives were lost, including many American troops.

A submarine shelled the boats causing many casualties.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

DEATH OF GENERAL ALEXIEFF.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND



Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$13,881.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on themselves, will subscribe to the fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.



PRISONERS OF WAR

Would you like to be a Prisoner of War? Think of the sufferings of these poor lads on your account and buy tickets in the

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

December 31st, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a sure cure for all cases of irregularity, whether the periods are too early, too late, or too painful. It is a pure and safe medicine, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a sure cure for all cases of irregularity, whether the periods are too early, too late, or too painful. It is a pure and safe medicine, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN INFANTRY BOMBED.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Our low-fliers bombed and machine-gunned parties of German infantry and transport, dropping nine tons of bombs and inflicting casualties. Night-flying was impossible.

BRITISH CAPTURE ARLEUX.

London, October 12th. Sir Douglas Haig states:—Local fighting occurred to-day along the line of the Selle-river, between Le Cateau and Solesmes.

We made steady progress north-west of Solesmes towards the Selle Valley and drove out the enemy rearguards from St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-en-Cauchies, and Avesnes-le-Sec.

To the north, we cleared the west bank of the Senece Canal, between Arleux and Corbehem, both of which are in our possession.

We are closely approaching the line of the canal to the west of Douai.

To the east of Lens we captured Montigny, Harnes and Annay.

We inflicted numerous casualties among the German rear-guards and took prisoners in sharp local fighting on the whole of this front.

BRITISH NEARING DOUAI.

London, October 13th. Sir Douglas Haig states:—East of the Scheldt Canal we took possession of Montrecourt village and reached the outskirts of Lens St. Amand.

In the Douai sector we are now within a few hundred yards of the town and have captured Bourges-Quercin and the Douai prison, also a greater part of Flers.

To the east of Annay we made progress along the south bank of the Hautdeville Canal in the direction of Courtrai.

BAD WEATHER IMPEDES FLYING.

London, October 13th. Sir Douglas Haig states:—Rain and thick mist impeded flying. Our low-fliers dropped 22 tons of bombs.

THE TRAIL OF THE GERMAN.

London, October 13th. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

Everywhere on the line of their retreat fires continue to light up the horizon. The enemy is concentrating upon destroying all places of commercial value and the household effects of the inhabitants. He means to ruin all prospects of future prosperity, and still believes that frightfulness will stimulate anxiety to grant an armistice.

548 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN SEPTEMBER.

London, October 13th. The Press Bureau states that 548 German aeroplanes were destroyed or disabled on the western front in September.

Fifty-nine balloons were destroyed. 238 British machines are missing.

These figures are exclusive of the heavy casualties inflicted by our Independent Air Force of British coastal squadrons in its raids on Germany and Belgium.

BRITISH TENACITY TRIUMPHS.

London, October 13th. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

Between Le Cateau and St. Vaast the Germans, in strength, are fighting hard. We renewed the attack made here yesterday.

Fighting of the most severe description occurred along the railway embankment from Montay to Neuville.

Large new enemy forces were fiercely counter-attacking, supported by tanks the whole of this morning, but by afternoon British tenacity triumphed.

We are pursuing the Germans in the direction of the east.

EARLIER CABLES.

RESISTANCE ON THE SELLE RIVER.

London, October 13th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Between Bohain and Solesmes the enemy is strongly resisting on the line of the Selle River.

We repulsed attacks against our positions to the east of the Selle in the neighbourhood of Le Cateau and gained possession of Briastre.

In the angle between Helle and the Scheldt, Canal we captured Iwuy.

We made progress on rising ground, on the east of the village, and repulsed strong counter-attacks delivered with the assistance of tanks in this area.

West of the Canal de Lescant we captured Freesties.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, October 12th.

Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

In spite of the weather low-fliers continued to harass the retreating enemy. We dropped 12 tons of bombs.

German air-craft is inactive. We destroyed two aeroplanes. One British aeroplane has not returned. Night-flying is impossible.

The Press Bureau announces that an Independent Force, on the night of October 10th-11th in spite of mist attacked the railways in Thionville, Metzablon, and Mezieres, the blast furnaces in Rombach and the aerodrome at Freesties. All our machines returned.

WARNING AGAINST FALSE RUMOURS.

Paris, October 12th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on Oct. 7th issued an Army Order drawing the attention of all officers and men to the circulation of false rumours to the effect that peace was at hand, with the evident object of discouraging the troops and diverting them from their great task of overthrowing their enemies.

Sir Douglas Haig urged the troops to realise that now more than ever it was necessary to keep their energies on the great goal which all hope to reach, namely the attainment in the near future of a decisive and happy result.

CAMBRAI SALIENT BEING STRAIGHTENED.

London, October 13th. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

During the night we pushed on steadily east and north of Cambrai, straightening the sharp salient into a good and regular front.

LENS-DOUAI RAILWAY REACHED.

London, October 13th. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—

The enemy appears to be falling back to the line immediately before Douai.

East of Cambrai we captured the village of St. Aubert which is most important because we are here under seven miles from the main enemy lateral line of communication to Lille, to Valenciennes and Arras and to Hirson, constituting the main trunk line behind the whole German Front, the severance of which would have most far-reaching effects.

ENORMOUS BULGE CREATED IN CHAMPAGNE.

On the whole front from the Soissons and Laon Road to Grandpre the enemy is retreating. He is evacuating Chemin-des-Dames, being closely followed by Franco-Italians.

Further east the French have crossed the Somme at numerous points. The enemy is similarly retreating here.

General Gouraud's Army, in Champagne, has captured Machault, creating an enormous bulge, comprising five miles of ground.

The enemy is still holding on to the St. Gobain massif.

We have not yet located the new line east of Le Cateau.

Reuter's Correspondent forecasted considerable alterations affecting the whole face of the battlefront which are now definitely in progress and which are so far-reaching that it is difficult to say where the movement will stop.

A DECIDED TURN EXPECTED.

London, October 13th. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

The Hunding Line, the next line of retreat, behind Laon, running roughly behind the Rivers Serre and Sissonne, has been turned from the west, the British having advanced well to the rear of the risk of this line.

It is pretty certain that the enemy will evacuate the St. Gobain massif almost immediately, and this must straighten out his line between Lille and the Scarpe.

In the Douai sector the situation is very interesting.

Undoubtedly, events will very soon take a very decided turn.

HOW LE CATEAU WAS CAPTURED.

London, October 13th. Correspondents state that a very interesting night was the wonderfully rapid advance of the cavalry's sweep along the Roman Road from Vermand to Le Cateau, capturing the outer defences at full gallop, then advancing at a slower rate into the outer suburbs, where machine-guns punished the horses. The Sixty-Sixth Division assisted the cavalry and captured the outskirts of the town, which is in a fair state of preservation.

The whole battle front now revolves itself into a gigantic salient of which the St. Gobain region is the angle and in which there are four armies and part of two others.

NINE GERMAN ARMIES IN PERIL.

In this connection the Daily Chronicle's Correspondent at French Headquarters says:—No fewer than nine German Armies are in peril, namely, those of Generals Bulow, Marwitz, Hutier, Boehm, Carlwitzer, Eberhard, Mudra, Eisen and Gallwitz. He adds that it would be rash to expect a sudden debacle, but the development of events is so rapid and upon so immense a scale, that even that is possible.

MORE GERMAN BESTIALITY.

Moving accounts are given of German barbarity, cruelty and bestiality in the re-gained villages.

On the eve of the retreat the enemy smashed furniture, befouled and looted everywhere. He destroyed all the embroidery, frames on which the villagers' living depended.

The speed of the advance saved many villages, the inhabitants greeting the deliverers with tears and laughter. They showed unexploded mine-bombs beneath houses and in cellars.

FLEMISH COAST EVACUATED.

London, October 13th.

Reuter learns that the latest reconnaissance shows that the Germans have nothing about and nothing in the air along the Flemish Coast.

They are now engaged in blocking the harbours at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACK ON BELGIANS.

London, October 12th. A Belgian communiqué states:—

There is great activity by hostile artillery against our communications. After a violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked our lines before Roulers and was completely repulsed.

THE ALL-HIGHEST'S DISPLEASURE.

A significant German Army Order, captured, states that the All-Highest, has noticed with displeasure the increasing demoralisation of disrespect shown to him by German soldiers and people in towns and villages through which he was passing.

The belief is current among German soldiers that peace has already been signed and they profess surprise that we are still attacking.

FOUR THOUSAND CIVILIANS LIBERATED.

Four thousand civilians were liberated at Bohain. They had been without food for three days, probably due to the military situation, rather than deliberate intent.

Fires at Cambrai were got under. The weather is dull and dry. Further heavy campaigning is quite practicable.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VOUZIERES ON FIRE.

London, October 13th. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—

The Germans are rapidly falling back on the whole 80 mile front from Laon to the Argonne.

The northern horizon is a sea of smoke and flames. Every town and village for miles behind the enemy's lines is burning.

Vouziers is ablaze from end to end. ENEMY RELENTLESSLY PURSUED.

London, October 13th. A French communiqué states:—

The battle begun in Champagne on September 28th, has ended, after seventeen days' fighting, in a complete defeat of the enemy.

Our Fourth Army completed the liberation of the bend of the Aisne by re-occupying to-day 38 localities and freeing several thousands of civilians who were subjected to the German yoke since 1914.

This Army, alone, since the beginning of the Champagne offensive, has taken 21,567 prisoners, including 499 officers, 600 guns, 3,500 wagons and much material.

The Fifth Army, on its left, is relentlessly pursuing the enemy. It crossed the Bormane and advanced ten kilometres.

We hold Vieux-le-Asfeld, Asfeld-Laville, and the southern outskirts of Bligny.

We crossed the Aisne, fighting at Quignicourt and Neufchâtel, and are advancing towards Mont Froidvaux, between the Aisne and the Oise.

Our vigorous pressure forced the enemy to a fresh retreat. Pressing his rear-guard we reached the Ailette to the north of Craonne.

Further west our line is marked as follows:—Chiville-et-Ouvettes, (four kilometres west of Laon), Bourguignon, Fismescourt and points east of Premont, east of St. Gobain and west of Bertancourt and Benillet.

LA FERRE CAPTURED.

London, October 13th. A French communiqué states:—

We captured La Ferre and crossed the railway from La Ferre to Laon, in the neighbourhood of Danzy and Versigny.

To the north-east, villages on the Berre are on fire.

In the St. Gobain Massif we occupied St. Nicholas-aux-Bois and Suzy. Italian troops made progress north of the Ailette.

Further east, we hold the line from Aizelle to Berrioux and Ami-Fontaine.

We cleared the last points of the enemy resistance in the bend of the Aisne.

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE BANKS.

London, October 13th. An American communiqué states:—

East of the Meuse there has been heavy fighting in the Bois-de-Caures. We attained our objectives on both sides of the river. We took 17,659 prisoners, since September 26th in this sector.

GERMANS RETREATING ON A 35-MILE FRONT.

London, October 13th.

Yesterday, the Germans retreated before General Gouraud's Army, falling back on a front of 35 miles, from the River Sappe to the Arnes.

The French pursued them with cavalry, reaching the River Bormane.

A magnificent result was achieved by General Gouraud's troops, who, after a desperate battle, won a great victory.

In consequence of the British advance on Le Cateau another withdrawal was forced on the Germans.

The northern end of the powerful Wotan line has been abandoned.

The reconquest of the Argonne forest, south of Grandpre, was completed by the Americans with the greatest credit. The Germans used all their ingenuity to prevent the reconquest and fought with determination and desperation.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

London, October 13th. A German official message states:—

We withdrew to the north-east of Cambrai.

The enemy followed and reached near Avesnes-le-Sec and the heights on the west bank of the Sappe near Haulcourt and Hausy.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, the enemy reached the wooded districts of back on a front of 28 miles, from the Ailette and Ami-Fontaine.

EARLIER CABLES.

A FURTHER GERMAN RETREAT.

London, October 13th. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—

The advance continues on all fronts.

This morning, General Gouraud's army, which was checked for days by the desperate resistance of the enemy, marked a most important advance.

We are across the River Sappe almost everywhere on the whole twenty-mile front from Bertincourt to Betheniville, except at the German bridgehead at Boult-sur-Sappe.

The Germans are falling back on the River Bormane, and are making unmistakable preparations for a further retreat.

The advance in Eastern Champagne is even more rapid.

We reached the outskirts of Sugny and are nearing Machault.

GERMAN SITUATION IN LAON SALIENT PRECARIOUS.

Between the Aisne and the Oise, the enemy's retreat was unexpectedly slow.

The Germans' position in the Laon salient is very precarious.

The Anglo-French advance in the north has cut one of the main lines from Laon. General Mangin's army, nevertheless, is meeting with considerable resistance.

Although practically the whole of Chemin-des-Dames as far as Valenciennes is in our hands, the rate of our advance has been prudent.

4,000 PRISONERS IN TEN DAYS.

General Debeney's army took 4,000 prisoners during the last ten days, all in small bodies of between 30 and 40, which belonged to garrisons of heavily fortified centres of resistance on the Hindenburg Line.

General Debeney's First French Army has now reached the climax of its colossal operations in the past ten days in which, yard by yard, it drove out the enemy from his fastnesses on the Hindenburg Line.

Yesterday, however, we advanced from Fontaine-Notre-Dame to Noyale on the Oise, a forward leap of seven miles.

The important railway centre of Guise is now directly to the east of our new front and is under fire of our guns.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

London, October 13th. Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

The troops acclaimed President Wilson's reply with the utmost enthusiasm.

We witnessed a magnificent spectacle yesterday. The Germans were reported to be massing for a counter-attack to the east of the Meuse, between Damvillers and Wavrill. Instantly an order was given which resulted in the despatch of 200 bombers with 32 tons of bombs, also a hundred "chasers" and fifty tri-planes.

They afforded an extraordinarily beautiful spectacle, covering the entire sky in groups of a dozen, flying in a "V"-shaped formation, like fighting ducks. The low rays of the sun turned them into flocks of silver against the clear blue sky, till the entire heaven sparkled with their new constellations. They crossed the river, their bombs blinding unnoticed with the third of the guns.

The enemy's counter-attack melted away under their ministrations, and twelve German planes, being unhappy enough to meet the might of that Armada, were sent crashing to the ground.

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OUR LONDON LETTER BRITAIN'S MIGHTY EFFORT IN THE WAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, August 15th.

We are a very strange people, and it is no wonder that foreign nations are often mistaken in regard to what we say and do. After four years of war even some of our Allies scarcely realise what we have done for the common cause. But the truth is beginning to dawn at last.

Much of the misconception that has existed is due to the Englishman's habit of self-depreciation. It is hard for him to sound one's own praises. But, unfortunately, so far as our military efforts are concerned—and it is wonderful and almost miraculous what we have done—not only has our achievement been imperfectly recorded, but it has been under-rated.

The censorship has had something to do with this; and a certain section of the Press has been responsible for a good deal more. The latter lashed everyone not in khaki "slacker," and shouted every morning in big type that England was not doing all she ought in the war. And, of course, the Germans circulated this as the considered verdict of patriotic Englishmen. Here at home it was taken as its proper relation as a somewhat crude but not ineffective method of "gingering up" the Government. But abroad the campaign did the country a vast amount of harm, the effects of which may be seen now.

However, truth will out—even in an affidavit, as legal wit has said—and the truth is getting spread abroad. Britain's mighty effort in the war. The official veil which has carefully hidden facts of vital interest is being cautiously drawn aside. The American Government had no hesitation in saying there are 1,300,000 of its troops in France; and perhaps this frank admission has startled our mandarins into disclosing something about ourselves. Anyway, the German lie regularly circulated that "England will fight to the last drop of French blood" is refuted by the fact that the Empire has raised nearly 3,000,000 soldiers, of whom 600,000 and 7,000,000 are drawn from the United Kingdom.

The British Navy with more than 5,000 ships (including the auxiliary craft) and 400,000 sailors is keeping open the ocean highways, and the first million American troops brought to Europe came over in British tonnage. Of those now arriving, at the rate of 300,000 a month, 60 per cent. are transported by our Navy. Every day of the week 7,000 fighting men and 30,000 tons of stores are conveyed from England to France.

THE ARMY EAST AND WEST.

That is a very creditable achievement, to say the least. And, as to the Army (which is dependent on the sailors for everything), we are fighting in France, Italy, Greece, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Russia. In France alone this country has created and equipped 3,000 miles of light railway and 4,000 miles of permanent track, some of the material being brought from as far distant as Canada, while whole lengths of lines have been ripped up here for the purpose. We have increased the output of munitions almost beyond computation, and the ability to produce guns of big calibre in some instances by over 100 per cent. Apart from all this we have imposed upon ourselves, as distinct from loans—a total taxation of approximately £2,600,000,000.

Of course the foregoing is merely a few items to Britain's credit taken at random; but they are enough to show that the man who henceforth asks: "What is the Empire doing in the war?" must be either a pro-German or something worse. THE LANDSDOWNE PEACE KIXE.

Lord Lansdowne's latest epistle suggesting the opening up of peace talks with Germany is the subject of mockery. Unlike his first letter on the same subject, which astonished quondam political friends and opponents alike, this one is not taken seriously. The leading papers do not consider it worthy of editorial comment. The "man in the street" simply laughs at it.

No doubt if the war lasts long enough we shall have more of the same kind of thing from the noble scribe, whose opinions, needless to say, would not command a moment's attention but for the fact that he held the post of Foreign Secretary in days gone by. But, like many others, Lord Lansdowne has been unable to escape from the Victorian tradition in matters of diplomacy. Then, as formerly, peace terms were settled round a table at a conference following hostilities, and mainly consisted in territorial re-adjustments.

"Peace by negotiation" for which Lord Lansdowne pleads, is out of date so far as this war is concerned. Nothing short of the decisive defeat of Germany in the field will ensure peace; and it is because this is well understood by the country at large that the Lansdowne peace kite is regarded with contemptuous indifference. SAINT BEAUCHAMP.

It may be worth noting, in passing, that, according to what one hears in the clubs, the driving force behind the Lansdowne peace move is supplied by Mr. F. W. Hirst, formerly editor of the *Economist*, who now conducts Sir Hugh Bell's Free Trade weekly paper (devoted mainly to pacifist propaganda) called *Common Sense*. Lord Beauchamp, to whom Lord Lansdowne addressed his effusion with a view to publication, is the only living man who is known to have put a stained-glass window to himself in a church. All the same he is not destined to go down to posterity as "Saint Beauchamp." He is more likely to be remembered as having, when Governor of New South Wales, expressed at a large meeting his pleasure at seeing so many descendants of the first settlers in that continent—who, of course, were convicts!

IN MEMORY OF JOHN REDMOND.

A movement is on foot to start a fund for the widow of the late Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, who has not been left in very comfortable circumstances owing to the fact that her husband spent not only his income but his capital in the cause of Ireland. I placed it upon record at the time of his death that no man in Parliamentary life was more respected than John Redmond. Any (Continued of foot of next column.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. MR. BARNES AND GERMANY.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, the Labour representative in the War Cabinet, delivered a lecture to the University Extension summer meeting at Cambridge on a League of Nations. He had, he said, been taken to task for saying that Germany should be included in a League of Nations. It was said that he proposed to confer a favour on Germany. "If the idea is carried out," said a well-known publicist, "the League will clasp Germany to its bosom and hold her as a sister in the cause of peace." "This is, of course, all nonsense," proceeded Mr. Barnes. "A decent, law-abiding citizen does not clasp the burglar to his bosom, although both are subject to the same law, and both alike share in its protection. I would include Germany in a League of Nations just as we include the thief and the burglar, as well as the decent, law-abiding citizen, in our national affairs. The laws of a nation cover all alike, good and bad; all are required to contribute to the maintenance of the policemen, the judges, and the gaolers; all are required to obey the law or take the consequences. We must apply the same principle internationally. I would include Germany in a League of Nations—all nations—because to exclude her would simply mean reversion to old dangers. To speak as some do of the Entente Powers themselves forming a League of Nations is like a man leaving Germany with her vassal States to form a rival League of Nations, is merely to be blinded by the smoke of present battle, and to be bereft of reason in contemplation of German barbarities." He was in favour of the Entente Powers taking the initial steps. The man in the street was thinking far ahead of Foreign Offices and Governments in these matters, and would at once assert himself if the question really began to be discussed through the public Press and platform in the form of concrete practical proposals. The people were not going to be content with mere reminiscences of historical dustbins, but would insist on a scheme based on present needs.

"To help in that direction," he said, "I should like to see an inter-Allied Hague Conference arranged by the Entente Powers, at which there should be representation not only of Governments but of peoples. The Government has been compelled to refuse passports for a meeting of an international character, including enemy countries, and there is a good deal of sarcasm on the part of organised labour in consequence. I should like to see at such a conference representatives of organised labour, religion, and commerce drawn from America, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the Allied countries generally. At that conference the Governments might revise peace aims, and I feel sure such a conference would never have been held in any country except one in actual state of warfare against the Allied nations. It could not fail to have a great moral effect in Allied countries, and might induce the German people to reconsider their position in the world and their relation to their present taskmaster." A court, he considered, might be formed for the settlement of disputes, and a judicial body—a sort of conference in situ; a research commission might be set up which might, for instance, examine the ground of limitation of armaments from a practical point of view, having regard to length of frontiers, extent of dominions, wealth, population, and other conditions; and an inter-Allied commission formed to examine into territorial adjustments on the basis of nationalities and the administration of backward areas on a trustee basis. Those four propositions might first be discussed by the Allied Governments, who would be represented at the conference, and who would still be responsible to their respective peoples for any action which might be taken on them. The alternative was too dreadful to contemplate. We must go on to finer things than life, or again sink to barbarism. (Cheers.)

movement to honour his memory is assured in advance of generous support.

It should never be forgotten that it was owing to Mr. Redmond's pledge to the Government in 1914 that we were able to take two divisions of troops out of Ireland and send them to France, where they won immortality as part of the "Old Contemptibles." Before receiving this pledge the Government had decided to retain this force on garrison duty. Moreover, in the autumn of 1914 Mr. Redmond offered to raise by voluntary enlistment as many soldiers as were wanted, but the then head of the War Office curtly rejected his offer. Afterwards he tried to do what he could in that direction, but the golden opportunity had passed away. If he had had his way like the statesman and true patriot he was, the recent history of Ireland would have been vastly different from what it is to-day.

WOMEN IN WAR TIMES.

Although women have got the Parliamentary vote they are not entitled to a seat in Parliament. This is the unanimous opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Therefore, fresh legislation is required before the sacred portals (more or less) of St. Stephen's are opened to the Daughters of Eve. Women's exclusion from Parliament was definitely laid down by an Act passed in 1834, and an amending Act is necessary.

In other directions women are, however, coming into their own. A notable instance is supplied by the decision of University College Hospital to admit women as medical students on precisely the same terms as men to the medical school, on and after October 1st. They have been admitted to the Faculty of Science at the College since 1877, and the Faculty of Medical Sciences since 1917, but the new departure will enable them to pursue their professional education from start to finish at University College.

IMPERIAL UNITY. SIR R. BORDEN ON ALLIED POWER.

The Duke of Connaught presided over a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel by the Canada Club and Canadian Association to Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and his colleagues, on the conclusion of the Imperial War Conference. The loyal toasts having been enthusiastically honoured, his Royal Highness, in proposing the health of the guest, said it was Sir Robert Borden who, immediately on the prospect—the possibility of war taking place—telegraphed in the name of his Cabinet to the Governor-General of Canada to say that, whatever happened, Canada would be with the Mother Country. (Cheers.) It was a great step to take, and it had very important results. Every Canadian—and he was sure every Briton—felt that Canada had nobly played up to the lead given by their Prime Minister. That splendid corps which had fought with such distinction in France and Flanders was the Canadian Government, and they had nobly maintained the tradition not only of their Dominion, but of the Empire to which we were proud to belong. (Cheers.) Canada during the last four years had maintained this army corps complete. At the present time it was over strength, and he (the Duke) was sure that everyone recognised that it was a very important asset with the British forces in France.

Sir Robert Borden said that in the Imperial War Cabinet the heads of Governments deliberated as to matters of common concern. Each Government and each nation preserved unimpaired its perfect autonomy, while, on the other hand, a common purpose was maintained, and effective co-operation was secured. The system had been found not only useful and efficient but absolutely indispensable in time of war. It might be found to serve also the needs of peace, but that remained to be determined by a constitutional conference summoned after the conclusion of the war, pursuant to the resolution passed by the Imperial War Conference last year. Meantime the whole purpose of all the nations of the British Commonwealth must be concentrated on the war. Germany was beginning to realise that for many months the splendid youth of the United States had been disembarking on the shores of Great Britain and France, at the rate of 10,000 per day. If she were well advised she knew that this rate would be maintained for many months to come. Her troops had good reason to realise and to dread the magnificent valor, determination, and vigour of these new antagonists.

GERMAN BARBARISM.

And the men from the American Commonwealth had learned to appreciate the mighty task sustained and endured by the Allied nations for four years. In all the annals of history there was nothing more horrible than the methods by which Germany had waged this war. In wars of the past among nations that were regarded as barbarous cities had been pillaged; but when was an entire nation systematically pillaged except by the Germans in Belgium? The German militarists were possessed by devils whose name was legion. To Germany, no less than to all humanity, the world owed the duty of casting out those devils. (Cheers.) This war would never be well won until that task was accomplished. It was horrible to reflect that all this had been brought about by the devilish ambition of the Kaiser and of the military caste which surrounded him; but the Kaiser and his militarists could never have undertaken or carried out such a purpose if they had not succeeded in casting an unholy spell over the German people which had made their name accursed among the nations. A ruler shock than any yet experienced was necessary to break that spell. There were, however, premonitory indications that the spell might not be far distant. One might be pardoned if he felt a growing confidence as the gathering legions from beyond the Atlantic were rapidly and surely taking their place in the battle-line. The Austrian had met recent defeat in Italy, and the German in France. Apart from the battle-shock of armies, there were, however, resources and powers available to the Allies upon which attention was being centred as the war proceeded. From first to last there had been the keenest struggles for mastery of the air. Unless all present indications were deceptive, that mastery was passing, and would more and more pass to the Allies. By that means, if not by the breaking of the German battle-line, war could be carried into Germany by air and sea, it could be hurried upon her, and she would be hurled upon her knees. (Cheers.)

There was another powerful resource at the disposal of the Allies. It lay within the united purpose and power of Great Britain and the United States, through the command of natural resources and raw materials and by other means, to place upon the industrial and commercial development and expansion of Germany restrictions against which she would struggle in vain. Germany must be made clearly to understand that the tremendous world-wide power of these two nations would be exercised relentlessly and mercilessly against a regenerate Germany (if even Germany might become regenerate), but against Germany as she was to-day. (Cheers.) Let her prove herself regenerate by works, and not by words alone; let her cast out the unclean spirit of militarism; let her make such poor compensation as was humanly possible for all the horror and suffering and evil that she has wrought. Then should we listen to her; until then let her name be anathema. (Cheers.)

Mr. Walter Long, in proposing the Dominion Press representatives, to which Mr. J. H. Woods felicitously responded, emphasised Sir Robert Borden's remarks, and said that in the raw materials and natural resources of the Empire we had a weapon which, in conjunction with the United States of America, we could use, if we would; and it was a weapon that we did not make as full a use of that we might as well, our children and our grandchildren would have cause to complain of the part we had played. (Cheers.)

The Hon. C. C. Ballantine proposed the chairman, and his Royal Highness, having briefly responded, the proceedings terminated.

ENEMY INTRIGUE IN ENGLAND. BOLSHEVISM AMONG THE WORKERS.

M. Take Jonescu, the Roumanian statesman and former vice-Premier, reached London on August 2nd from Paris. M. Jonescu in conversation gave some valuable information which reached him from unexceptionable sources during his journey from Roumania, in regard to the Austro-German estimate of the prospects of the Central Empires.

Last spring, he said, the German General Staff contemplated two possibilities. The first was that the spring offensive would utterly defeat either the British or the French Armies, in which case it opened upon dictating a German peace before American help could become effective. Should this expectation not be fulfilled, it counted upon shaking the moral of the Western Allies sufficiently to make them accept an offer of peace upon apparently moderate terms. We in Roumania know what German "moderation" means. But the interesting feature of the German calculations is that they are based upon a firm belief that the acceptance of their moderate peace terms will be brought about by the collapse of the fighting spirit in Great Britain.

I was definitely assured by persons who know the mind both of the German and of the Austro-Hungarian General Staffs that they feel sure they have organized so powerful a movement among the British working-classes, with the indirect help of pacifists and of persons who share the views of Lord Lansdowne, that if the German proposals are put forward at the right moment the British Government will be unable to resist popular pressure in favour of a "peace by conciliation." It is an interesting fact that this view is also held by the Russian Bolshevik "Foreign Minister," M. Tchitcherine. He explained recently to a visitor that Bolshevism would, of course, be defeated if it remained isolated; but he was confident that within two years it would have spread over the whole of Europe. When asked whether he expected it to triumph in France, he said: "No, it is in England that it will triumph for the movement in England is now maturer than in any Western country. On that point I am very exactly informed by my friends and our representative in London."

I have no reason whatever, added M. Take Jonescu, to doubt the sincerity of this Austro-German-Bolshevik belief; but I have many reasons to doubt its accuracy. On one point, however, the German and the Bolsheviks are quite right. There is no hope of Bolshevism in France or of any "cracking" in French moral. I was more than satisfied by what I saw and heard in France. The French are full of faith in themselves and full of confidence in the United States, as well they may be. They are convinced—and I imagine they have good and precise reason for their conviction—that even were the Germans to give up Alsace-Lorraine to France, to evacuate the North-western Departments, and to evacuate and restore Belgium, President Wilson and the American people would continue to fight until they had ensured a lasting and just settlement. They are determined to have a Europe in which there shall be no more Alsace-Lorraine. The war has become a crusade for justice. I am certain that not only will Germany be utterly defeated, but that she will feel the satisfaction of all just national aspirations, including the aim for which Roumania entered the war—that is to say, union with those of her own race and tongue.

AUSTRIAN CRUELTY. ITALIANS' PITIABLE PLIGHT.

(FROM G. WARD PRICE.)

Through adventures that before the war would have been thought extraordinary, a little group of Italians has escaped from the invaded parts of Italy and reached the trenches of their fellow-countrymen by fording the Piave at night. The story of the escape of the Italians, which these fugitives bring to the British, is a story of the most pitiable and the most heroic. The enemy robs and bullies his helpless victims systematically. Everything the Italian peasants can grow is taken from them in exchange for worthless receipts. They are left the barest possible amount of food to live on. Their houses are pillaged even to the worn clothes from their cupboards. At Oderzo when the church bells were being confiscated the parish priest made a vain appeal that the oldest might be left. "No, no, no, punish us!" he exclaimed when refused. A few moments later one of the German soldiers lowering the bells from the tower fell and was killed. The peasants saw in this a Divine punishment.

With fixed bayonets Austrian soldiers burst into the houses of Italians. Girls are kidnapped. One of the escaped men says that he saw some drunken Hungarians drag a screaming girl into a room. She struggled violently enough to break loose, and running to the window leapt through. The fall broke her leg, and as she lay moaning on the ground the Hungarians went outside and outraged her where she had fallen. At Cividale a young milliner who was about to get married was murdered in her own house apparently for sheer lust of killing. Gallows are put up in the main squares of the towns. The Italian prisoners are abominably treated. One "fording" stream was swept away by the current. The guards levelled their rifles at his companions to stop them from trying to save him. They are made to work twelve hours a day on a crust of bread and thin soup.

The girl among this party who escaped says that she saw a captured Italian prisoner beaten by the guards until he died. She also alleges that Austrian aeroplanes were sent to drop bombs on a camp of Italian prisoners, where they killed 1,000 men, the report being then spread that the bombs had been thrown by Italian machines. The population lives almost entirely on vegetables. Sugar costs 16s. a pound, lard over £2 apiece, and butter 16s. a pound. Linen sells at 21s. a yard, cloth 24s. Austrian women of the Red Cross drive through the invaded districts in motor-cars buying food for the wounded. They exchange petrol and candles for lard and butter. *Daily Telegraph.*



Thursday, OCTOBER 24th.

ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

CHINESE CONJURERS

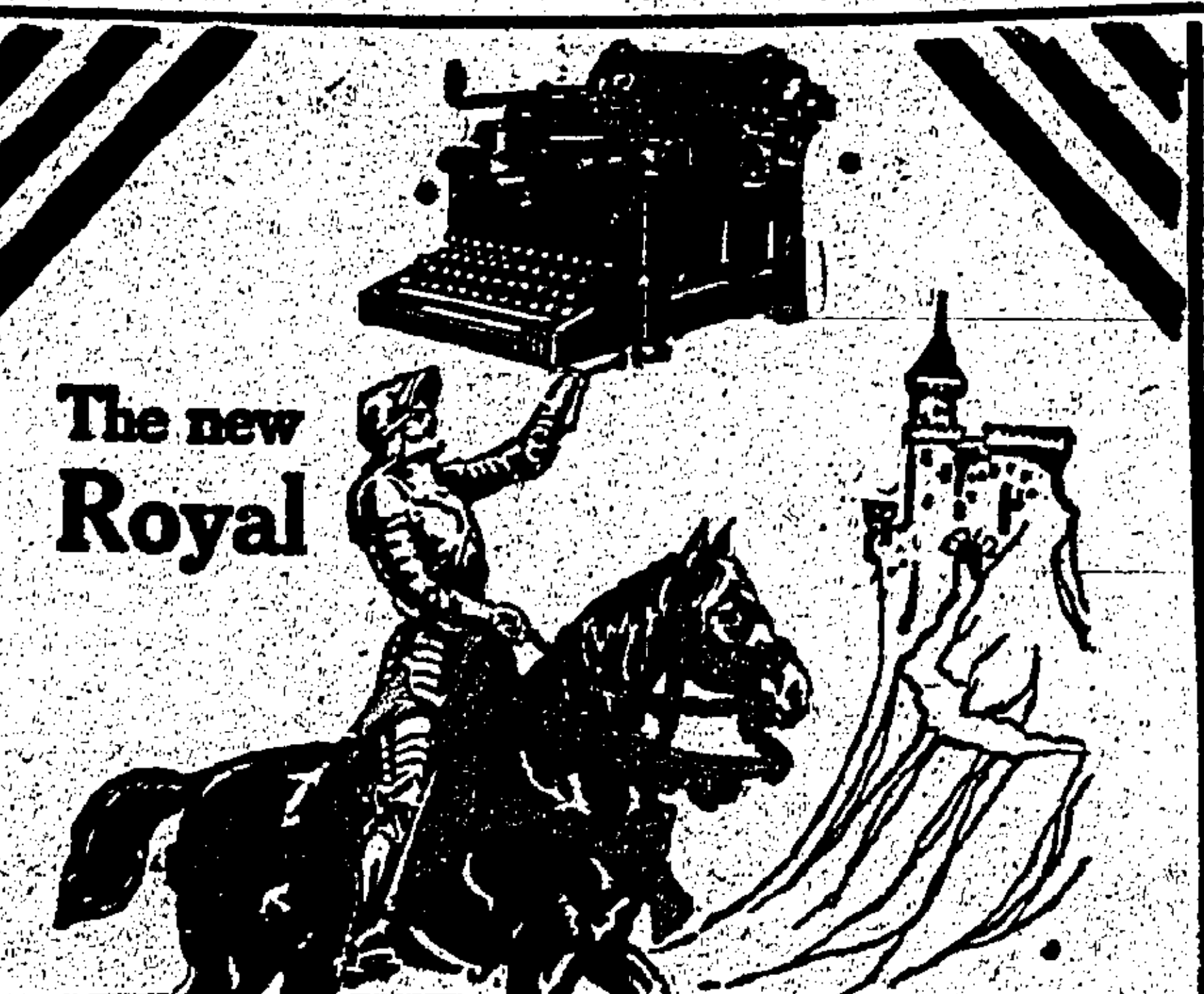
A troop of Chinese Conjurers famous throughout the whole of China, will perform the following programme.

This will prove to be an un-rivalled opportunity of seeing tricks performed by the finest conjurers China can produce.

The conjurers will perform 16 novel and amusing tricks including:—

- Producing National Flag from Empty Box.
- Card Trick.
- Transformation of Balls into Birds.
- Cut Ribbon being made whole again.
- The man who appears from Nowhere.
- Pigeon and Egg trick.
- Walking Handkerchief.
- Eggs from Heaven.
- Magic Wine.
- Fire from Heaven.

and other wonderful mysteries.



The Herald of Better Service

IN the arena of "Big Business" has appeared a new steel-brained champion, the Master-Model of the Royal—the machine with the rapid-fire action; the typewriter that fires letters as an automatic gun spits bullets!

Unless you are "Royalized," you are paying the price of the Royal without knowing it—besides that of your old-style machine—in the higher cost of your business letters.

Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators

This master-machine does the work of several typewriters in one—it writes, types cards and bills! The one machine does it all—without any "special" attachments.

The following net cash prices are based upon the present high exchange:

10" Carriage \$140. 14" Carriage \$180.
18" Carriage \$180.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Telephone 87.

**BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY**

JOINE THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
Including the News and of the Local Market.

14 Pages 24 Pages 34 Pages

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KILWA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Cable EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN) with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to KILWA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KILSPER & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope as Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. R. & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 15th Oct. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Oct. 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 19th Oct. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"MAIAN" ... (Capt. A. E. Rodgers) ... TUESDAY, 15th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG" ... (Capt. J. W. Evans) ... TUESDAY, 22nd Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from this Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

FOR

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, ESTRE, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Dest	Due
Colombo		Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	at
			LONDON	at

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Express Steamers interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG 1908

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors. Goods must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 Tons ... SAT. 2nd Nov. 11 A.M.	
	YOKOHAMA MARU ... 12,340 Tons ... SAT. 15th Nov. 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,300 Tons ... SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.	
	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons ... SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU ... 7,000 Tons ... FRI. 18th Oct. 11 A.M.	
	YOKOHAMA MARU ... 8,900 Tons ... SAT. 28th Oct. 11 A.M.	
	KOSOKU MARU ... 7,000 Tons ... TUES. 29th Oct. 11 A.M.	
LONDON via LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNEVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

* Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

1. KATORI MARU ... SAT. 20th Oct. at 11 A.M.
2. SUWA MARU ... THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

* Omitting Manila, Keelung.

For further information apply to

Telephone 253 and 255

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
General Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 19th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,600	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephones 2774 and 2775.

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

F. BADAMELLE,
Agent.
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking and ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Oct. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer, proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Amakura, R. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 18th Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES (AND FURTHER PARTICULARS)

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (12,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... October 24th.
"CHINA" ... November 18th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Principal Sailings: O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100 Home Street, Tel. 1842.

INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

From	To	Date
Tientsin	<i>Kueichow</i> ...	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco }	<i>Kauai</i> ...	Tuesday, 15th, Registration 10.00 A.M. Letters... .. 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haitan</i> ...	Tuesday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Australia and New Zealand...	<i>Tango Maru</i> ...	Wednesday, 16th, Registration 2.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Sunning</i> ...	Thursday, 17th, Noon
Philippine Islands, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via Vancouver	<i>Proterglass</i> ...	Thursday, 17th, " Registration 8.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Loongiang</i> ...	Friday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Yingchow</i> ...	Saturday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haitong</i> ...	Tuesday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Naga- saki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	<i>Manila</i> ...	Thursday, 23rd, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters ... 12.30 P.M.




HERE IS THE
 THREE PILE RIFLES
 TRADE MARK FOUND
 ON ALL GENUINE

B.S.A.

BICYCLES

"Perfect in Every Part."

Manufactured by
 The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.
 Birmingham, England.

Masters of the renowned

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles

FOR SOLD AND SIDECAR.

19285-8

A black and white line drawing of a woman in profile, facing left. She is holding a hand mirror in her right hand, looking into it. She has her hair styled in an updo with a decorative hairpiece on the right side. She is wearing a necklace with a large, ornate pendant. The drawing is simple and elegant, typical of early 20th-century advertisements.

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

ON SALE.
A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBA
On the Day preceding the Departure
of the English Mails from the Year of
Closing of the Indian Mints to the
Coinage of Silver
FROM 1853 TO 1900
ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900
and other Useful Information.

On Sale at the "Daily Press" Co.
or Local Booksellers

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

LONDON.—		October 11th.
Telegraphic Transfer	...	3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	...	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	2 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	...	2 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	...	3 1/2
PARIS.		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	450
Credits, at 4 months' sight	...	467 1/2
NEW YORK.		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	80 1/2
Credits, at 90 days' sight	...	80
BOMBAY.		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	300
Bank Bills, on demand	...	—
CALCUTTA.		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	300
Bank Bills, on demand	...	—
SHANGHAI.		
Bank Bills, at sight	...	100
Private, 30 days' sight	...	—
YOKOHAMA.—On demand	...	14 1/2
MANILA.—On demand	...	16 1/2
SINGAPORE.—On demand	...	14 1/2
BATavia.—On demand	...	17 1/2
SOERABAYA.—On demand	...	17 1/2 p.m.
SEAC.—On demand	...	17 1/2 p.m.
BANGKOK.—On demand	...	45
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	...	3, 50 p. n.
GOLD LAF, 100 fine, per tael	...	44.20
SILVER, per oz	...	49.5d.

TO-DAY.

11.30 a.m.—St. Andrew's Fair, Meeting at the Hongkong Hotel.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Saturday, 18th Oct.—

Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. General Meeting.

Thursday, 24th Oct.—

"Our Day."

NOW ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
Session 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE - - - - - \$5

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Phone: 1089. **CIVIL ENGINEERS.** Telegraphic Address: "BROOKMAN"
KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.
Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE
IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-
PROOF AND OFFERS
SUBSTANTIAL RESIST-
ANCE TO EARTHQUAKE
SHOCK.**

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... France 4,000,000
Paid Up ... " 2,500,000
 (1/3 of the Capital, i.e., France 1,500,000
 subscribed by the Government
 of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot
General Manager A. J. Fernette

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue Saint-Lezard, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
 Peking

Shanghai	Haiphong
Tientsin	Yunnan
Hankow	

BANKERS:
In **FRANCE:** Société Générale pour favoriser
le développement du Commerce et de
l'industrie en France.
In **LONDON:** London County Westminster
Paris Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank
Ltd.
In **NEW YORK:** Richmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial
Centres of the World.
Telegraphic Address: **CHIBANKING.**
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold
Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for **FRANCE** and
M. L. OUKRÉ-JOURNEL
Managers.
HONGKONG BANKING
Queen's Building
5, Queen Road. Tel. 5440.
Hongkong, September 25th, 1975. 1167

WILLS'

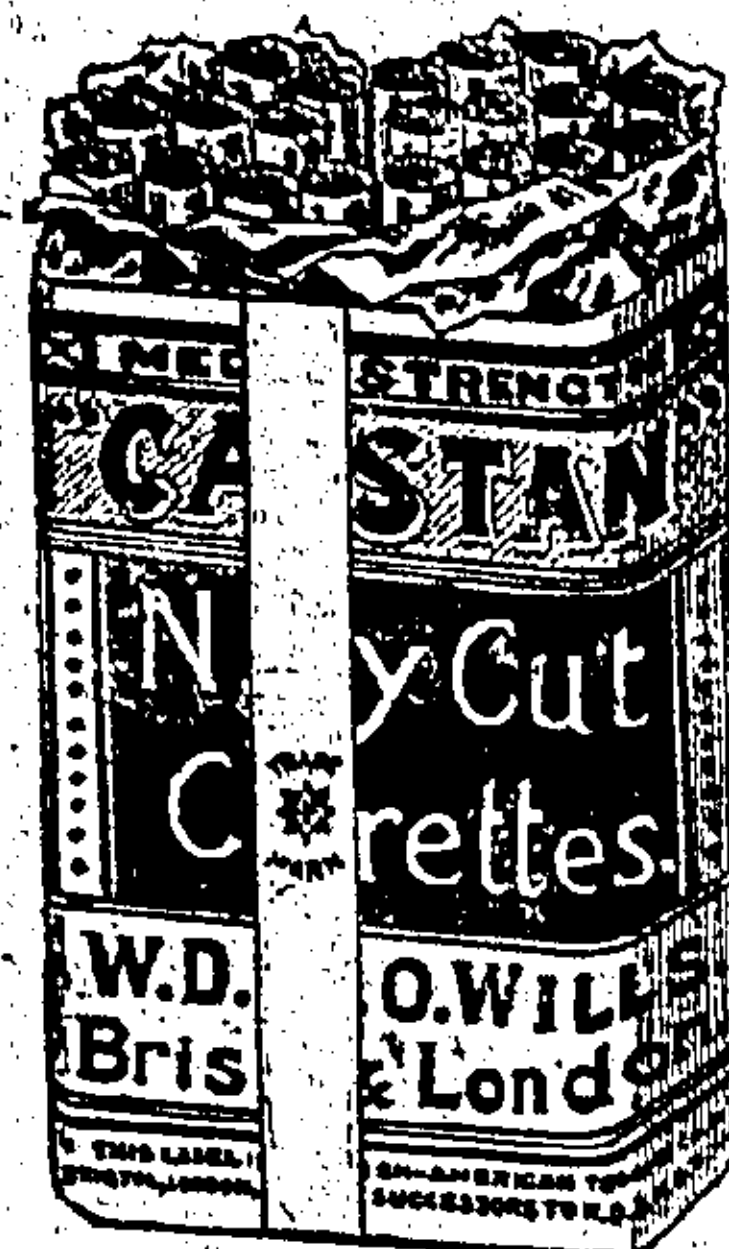
CAPSTAN NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH)

PURE
VIRGINIA
TOBACCO

SOLD IN
PACKETS OF
10 & 20
AND IN
TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES



**SOLD IN PACKETS OF
10 & 20
AND IN TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES.**

**Navy Cut
for the
Pipe.**



**SOLD IN
THREE STRENGTHS
MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL**

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	...	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)...	...		\$2,500,000
Reserve Funds	...		5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karemko, Keelung,
Finan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu,
Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyon,
Ako.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiohkan,
Kowloon, Koochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya,
Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London,
New York.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:-	
\$1,500,000	
Silver	\$19,500,000
	\$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK - Chairman.	
G. T. M. ECKING, Esq. - Deputy Chairman.	
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.	W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.
C. S. GUBBEY, Esq.	J. A. FLEMMING, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. LAUDALE	Hon. Mr. E. SPOILIN.
E. V. D. FARR, Esq.	

Chief Manager:-
Hongkong - N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:-
Shanghai - A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND
SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Taingtau, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australasia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,

HONGKONG BRANCH.
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, August 30th 1918. 1600

GOVERNMENT BANK
(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL
MARRIAGE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital	\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow,
Wuchow, Wai Anshing, Tientsin, Tse
KIANGPO, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashai
Tientsin, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Pootung
Tientsin, Luanhsien, Tsungshien, Hain
tai, HANGCROW, Weichow, Shashai
Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo
KATUNG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohai
Chowkuai, TAIWAN: Chowtau, Tamsui,
Lanchi, Lintung, Tamsui, Taitung,
Haiming, Chefoo, Tientsin
YUNCHENG: HANGCROW: CHIAOCHOW:
KIRIN, Moukden, Newchwang, Daire
Harbin, Tsingtau, Tieling, Chinchow,
KIAOTUNG, KUKIANG, PEKING
KINSING, SUICHANG, etc., etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
" 12 " " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, August 28th, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bharu. Hangom
Colombo Howerah Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking at
Exchange business for Cash and
on 3 per cent. allowed on Current Account
at 4 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may
be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager
No. 7, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, May 20th, 1918. (887)

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